

VIA MARSEILLES.]

The London and China Telegraph.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY ON ARRIVAL OF THE P. & O. MESSAGERIES AND PACIFIC MAILS FROM CHINA JAPAN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, &c.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS." A WEEKLY SUMMARY FOR THE OUTWARD MAILS.

VOL. XIX.—No. 731.] LONDON, MONDAY, SEPT. 3, 1877.

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Latest Advices.

Ports	OUTWARD.		HOMERWARD.
	From London.	Arrived out.	Received Aug. 31.
JAPAN —Yokohama	June 8	July 21	July 23*
Yedo	" 1	" 18	" 23*
Osaka and Higo	"	"	" 15*
Yokohama	"	"	" 3
CHINA —Peking	"	"	" 9
Tientsin	"	"	" 9
Chifu	"	"	" 13
Kiaochow	"	"	" 9
Shanghai	" 1	" 13	" 15
Ningpo	"	"	" 10
Poochow	"	"	" 10
Formosa	"	"	" 13
Amoy	"	"	" 18
Swatow	" 6	" 13	" 21
Hong Kong	"	"	" 19
Canton	"	"	" 30
PHILIPPINES —Manila	May 25	" 1	" 11
COCHIN-CHINA —Saigon	"	"	" 26
SIAM —Bangkok	"	"	" 17
BORNEO —Labuan	"	"	" 24
Sarawak	"	"	" 26
JAVA —Batavia	"	"	" 21
Samudra	"	"	" 13
MALACCA STRAITS —Singapore	June 23	" 23	" 29
Penang	"	"	" 23
Ceylon —Galle	July 13	Aug. 6	Aug. 6
Colombo	"	"	" 4

* Via San Francisco.

THE MAILS, &c.

The French mail, with the advices dated as above, from China and the Straits Settlements, was delivered, via Marseilles, on Friday last, the 31st ult., three days in advance of its due date, and the Japan advices reached London, per Occidental and Oriental Company's steamer *Gaelic*, via San Francisco, on the 18th ult. The next inward (P. and O.) mail, from Yokohama 18th, Shanghai 22nd, Hong Kong 29th July, Singapore 6th August, is due, via Brindisi, on Monday next, the 10th inst. The land lines of the Great Northern Telegraph Company are still out of order, and the cable to Japan has also ceased working. The Eastern Extension Company's line is working satisfactorily.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail to Marseilles per Messageries Maritime steamer *Analys*, arrived Aug. 29.—From Yokohama: Capt. Steel, Messrs. Mohr, Watt, Favia, Sutherland, Nighton. From Shanghai: Messrs. Wood, Price, Burko, Crawford, Laidrich, Ponque. From Hong Kong: Messrs. Cornforth, Alexander, Davidson, Goldrich, Pouchet. From Saigon: Mr. and Mrs. Diers, Mr. Parais. From Batavia: Messrs. Van Lawick, McMaster, Machiaux, Joquard. From Singapore: Messrs. Johnston, Blum, Perez, Otero, Suler, Hernandez, Germain.

Per steamer *Meclaus* (Holt's line), arrived Aug. 27. From Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. Saunders, Mr. Frynn, Mr. Waterfield.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. steamer *Hydaspes*, from Southampton, August 23.—To Yokohama: Mr. J. R. Haggett. To Shanghai: Mrs. Tisdall. To Hong Kong: Commander P. Aldrich, Lieut. W. M. Carey, R.N., Sub Lieut. H. Freedy. To Penang: Lieut. and Mrs. Fox. To Ceylon: Mr. J. Trubridge, and Mr. W. H. Ravencroft. Per P. and O. steamer *Ceylon*, from Brindisi, Aug. 31.—For Hong Kong: Mr. A. G. Morris.

Per P. and O. steamer *Poonak*, from Southampton, Sept. 20.—To Yokohama: Mr. H. Bellasis. To Hong Kong: Vice-Admiral Hillyar, C.B., Capt. E. Darnant, and Mr. Squire. To Singapore: Rev. T. Murphy. To Galle: Mrs. Scott, Miss Livermore.

Per P. and O. steamer *Gilguy*, from Southampton, Oct. 4.—To Hong Kong: Miss E. B. Chapman. To Ceylon: Mrs. Ravenscroft and two children, Miss King, Mrs. Chowne, Miss Mackenzie, Mr. Hedges.

Per P. and O. steamer *Pelia*, from Southampton, Oct. 18.—To Ceylon: Mr. Teeney, W. Jaffray.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Amazon*, from Marseilles, Sept. 9.—To Hong Kong: Mrs. Anton and one child, Mrs. Henton and two children. To Singapore: Mr. Howard Newton. To Batavia: Messrs. J. Van Viet and Aganoor. To Colombo: Mr. D. Boyd Moss, Mr. and Mrs. Grieve, Mr. E. Gordon.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Analys*, from Marseilles, Sept. 23.—To Hong Kong: Rev. W. W. and Mrs. Hawkins. To Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. Van den Berg, Miss Johns and two children, Mrs. Lion, Mrs. Van Oren and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Schloter, Messrs. Lucaron, Wankelungen, Pictet, Dugois, and De Jager. To Singapore: Dr. and Mrs. Nissen, Mr. and Miss Peters, Mr. Lecherhoff, Mr. Blancken-hagen, Mr. Lawry. To Galle: Mr. P. G. Speace and family, Mr. Freudenberg, Mr. W. Bowden Smith, and Mr. Schultz.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Pelia*, from Marseilles, Oct. 7.—To Hong Kong: Mr. C. De Rozario. To Singapore: Lieut. col. De Rochemont, Mr. Isenmenger. To Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. G. V. Barel, Miss Patyn. To Colombo: Mr. A. H. Baillie, Mr. Cole Carew.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *D'Amak*, from Marseilles, Oct. 21.—To Hong Kong: Major Brodigan. To Batavia: Mr. Micaudole and family, Mr. and Mrs. Eschazier and six children, Mr. and Mrs. Wills, Mrs. Van Steyn, Miss Maarschijk, Miss Jansz. To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Koenig. To Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Felix Brown, Messrs. J. H. Pheas, C. Baker, H. W. Ridley Blackwood.

Per steamer *Glancus* (Holt's line) from Liverpool, Aug. 30.—To Shanghai: Mr. Exley. To Hong Kong: Mr. Orley. To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Wildridge, Mrs. Kirby.

Summary of News from the Far East.

JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA.

The present French mail brings advices from this port to the 11th July, and we have advices via San Francisco fourteen days later, viz., to the 25th July. The French mail from London, June 1, arrived out on the 16th July, and the following P. and O. mail of June 8 was received on the 21st July.

Since the departure of last mail the Yokohama papers contain very little further intelligence concerning the progress of the rebellion. The *Choya Shimbun* gives the subjoined with reference to the operations at Kagoshima:—

A letter from Kagoshima says that since the 7th of this month the roar of the rebel cannon has never ceased, and the shells were falling into the chief encampment of the Imperialists and the Kencho, in consequence of which the officers of the Kencho have removed their families and furniture to the old castle. The rebels are said to have fourteen pieces of artillery.

The rebels in Kagoshima have divided themselves into two bodies and surrounded the Imperialists; one body has taken up a position west of Kagoshima, encamping at Ishiki, with lines extending to Tagami. These are all men who have returned from Higo; their number is about 1,200, besides 800 *goshi* (half samurai, half farmers) who have joined them. Most of the *goshi* are armed with old-fashioned muskets; only one-tenth of them have Minié rifles. If it be asked how the rebels got there? then the answer is that they must have marched from Okuchi, which lies north-east of Kagoshima, to Kokubu, and from thence in junks passed secretly round the men-of-war which are stationed in Kagoshima Bay, and landed in the rear of the Imperialists, at Arata. This movement of the rebels is said to have very much impressed the Imperialists.

The second body of rebels have made their encampment at Yoshino. They are said to be superior in number to those of Ishiki, and their commander is said to be Kirino, but this is very doubtful, as Kishima and Nakamura are also said to be in command of the whole army. In regard to numbers the rebels are much inferior to the Imperialists, and on that head there is no cause for fear. But the Imperialists in Kagoshima keep on the defensive and never make a sortie to attack the rebels; the reason of this is that the rebels, being natives of the province, are thoroughly acquainted with the country, which permits them to carry on guerilla warfare with great success. They appear and disappear; if the Imperialists make an attack on the right, suddenly another party springs up on the left; if the Imperialists make a front-attack, they are themselves attacked in the rear. Besides, nearly all the *goshi*, who have not openly joined the rebels,

are in secret communication with them, and whenever the Imperialists make a slight advance beyond their lines of defence they find their line of retreat cut off by the rebels. Lately a battalion of Imperial troops fell into an ambush, and was very severely handled. For these reasons the Imperialists now keep within their lines of defence, and do not attempt any attack upon the rebels; and the Imperialists' line of defence is as strong as an iron wall, making it impossible for the rebels to pass.

The Report on the Trade of Yokohama by Mr. Consul Robertson for the year 1876 is published. The import trade falls below that of 1875 by \$3,112,029, while the export trade of 1876 exceeds that of 1875 by \$8,965,149. Of the above sum of \$3,112,029, as exhibiting the decrease in the import trade of 1876, only \$260,805 is the decrease in the actual trade of the place, for while in 1875 articles on Government account figured for \$3,119,535, in 1876 they only amounted to \$621,284, or a decrease under this heading of \$2,498,251.

Reviewing, however, the general result of the import trade for the past year, Mr. Robertson thinks he is right in saying that more satisfaction in respect to trade is generally expressed, and it is admitted that not only have profits been realised on most goods, but that heavy losses on the importations of the year have been avoided. He goes on to observe that merchants must necessarily be actuated by different motives in disposing of their goods, and while one is enabled to quit his consignments immediately on arrival, incurring perhaps but a small loss, another may have peremptory orders not to sell unless a profit can be realised, and in the attempt to gain this end a further loss has generally to be submitted to, for he is informed that in nine cases out of ten an offer once refused is but seldom improved upon unless from some unforeseen and unexpected circumstances.

Referring to the question of Exchange, he says:—

The low value of silver created great apprehensions at one time, and it was feared that the rate of exchange might decline to 3s. 6d. for six months' sight bills or even lower, and this to a great extent prevented shipments being made to this market, for prudent men were naturally disinclined to enter into transactions when it seemed impossible to foresee at what rate their money could be returned to them. Indeed, I understand that so fearful were some of the tendency to depreciation in silver that they would listen to no transactions unless the exchange was settled at home at the time of entering into it. The failure of the silk crop in Europe naturally re-acted upon the market, and the banks being unprepared for the large purchases made both here and in China, the consequence was a great scarcity of money and a rise in exchange from 3s. 9½d., at which it had stood in March, to 4s. 6d. The fluctuations subsequently were considerable, and though this rate was not maintained, exchange ruled much higher than what had been expected, rendering the outturn of goods satisfactory in a corresponding ratio. The Japanese, too, were enabled to purchase more freely, and I am informed that at one period of the year the excitement among the import dealers was such as had not been witnessed for many years.

From the *Japan Herald* we take the following:—

Mr. Benson, late Municipal Director, has been invited to visit the Kencho, where Mr. Nomura, the Governor of Kanagawa, complimented him very highly on the manner in which he had performed the duties of his office. He also presented Mr. Benson with a substantial acknowledgment of the aid and assistance he had rendered to the Japanese Government. In the evening Mr. Benson was entertained at a dinner at the Grand Hotel by the Governor and the principal officers of the Kencho.

The despatch of troops to the seat of war still continues. The *Genkai Maru* sailed on July 14, the *Kumamoto Maru* on the 15th, the *Saikio Maru* on the 16th, and the *Wakanoura Maru* on the 17th July. All these vessels are filled with troops, and the number embarked must be nearly 5,000 men, who are under the command of Prince Higashi Fushimi-no-miya. The majority of these new levies seem, however, mere boys, not at all fit for hard work in the field.

The repairs of the late *Candia* have now been completed, and on the 15th July she left Yokoska and proceeded to Shinagawa. She left here on the 17th July, with troops for the South, taking the small steamer *Suconada Maru* in tow. In consequence of her late accident, the Japanese appear to think that her name is unlucky, and it has therefore been again changed. In place of the *Amakusa Maru* she will in future be known as the *Wakanoura Maru*.

The annual celebration (the summer opening of the Sumida-gawa for pleasure traffic) took place on the 15th July. Thousands of spectators lined the banks of the river, filled the tea-houses, and crowded the bridge. The fireworks were better than usual, and an infinity of paper lanterns decorated the myriad of boats on the river. The *coup d'œil* was remarkably gay, and gave much gratification to those present, both natives and foreigners.

The rumour that another foreign loan is contemplated, which has been reproduced by one of our contemporaries, has been contradicted by the native journals.

A statement has appeared that the number of cards issued for

silk worms' eggs this year will amount to over three millions, of which one-third will be for exportation.

The submarine cable between the islands of Yesso and Nippon has, after having been disabled for a long period, been again placed in working order.

The *Japan Mail* has the following description of the annual distribution of prizes to the cadets of the Imperial Naval College:—

A number of visitors, both native and foreign—amongst the latter of which we noticed a leavening of ladies—assembled by invitation of the Japanese authorities upon the 13th inst. at the Kaigunsho, for the purpose of witnessing the annual distribution of prizes, now for the first time held in public, to the cadets of the Imperial Naval College who were successful at the midsummer examinations.

Owing to the difficulty of finding a suitable room in the building the ceremony was held upon the parade-ground of the institution, where a central marquee for the officials of the college, flanked by two rows of open tents to accommodate the visitors, had been erected. In the mid space thus left the cadets, upon whom no doubt the future efficiency of the navy of Japan will altogether depend, were drawn up in double line, under command of the officer of the day. The ceremony was a simple one enough; upon the name of the prize-winner being called he stepped out of the ranks, and advancing to the table in the marquee, received at the hands of Rear-Admiral Nakamura the prize for which he had fought, after which he retreated to his former position amongst his comrades.

The examinations, of which these proceedings were an appropriate sequel, may be described as a triple event, composed, firstly, of the ordinary class examinations designed to ascertain the amount of progress made by each individual cadet in the subjects taught to him during the previous twelve months; secondly, the entrance examination for students prepared at the Preparatory School attached to the College; and, thirdly, the final examination of cadets whose period of theoretical instruction had come to an end, and who, on receiving certificates of efficiency, are drafted to the training-ship for one year's practical instruction afloat, at the end of which time they become eligible for promotion to the rank of sub-lieutenant.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

YOKOHAMA, JULY 25.

The past fortnight's business in Silk has been very limited, owing to the demands of native dealers for higher prices. The increased rates are unwarranted by any favourable advices from Europe, and are simply forced upon purchasers, who have in consequence confined their operations to a few trifling settlements, aggregating about 500 bales. Quotations are easier, as stock is accumulating, and a fair business will probably ensue upon more reasonable prices being accepted. The unsold stock is about 900 native bales, and business might be done at a trifle under current quotations. To pay at the rate of 22s. per lb. here, when rates are about 18s. in London, with little if any prospect of an immediate rise, is speculation of the rankest sort.

Owing to the accumulation of wounded men in the hospitals of Nagasaki and Osaka an outbreak of cholera is thought to be more than likely. By the mail just in I learn that there are reports of several cases at the latter place. It is certainly raging in Amoy, and other of the Chinese ports; and the fears of its being imported into this place have been so far productive of a good result that a Quarantine Hospital is being rapidly erected on the shore of Mississippi Bay, a couple of miles out of Yokohama, to provide accommodation for cases which may possibly arrive. The Governor of this Ken, in concert with the Consular Board, is framing regulations for quarantine, which there is every reason to hope shall be strictly enforced, if necessary.

I regret to announce the death of Commander Bax, of H.M.S. *Sylvia*, which took place at Nagasaki.

CHINA.

PEKING.

The correspondent of the *Shanghai Courier*, writing under date July 3, says:—

Herr von Brandt, the German Minister, has again succeeded in obtaining favourable consideration from the Chinese Government to his demands, it being now arranged that negotiations with the whole of the Powers represented at Peking are to be re-opened in the autumn on the question of lekin and such like irregular taxes on foreign goods not authorised by Treaties. The Chefoo Convention, therefore, will be of no effect as regards its lekin clauses.

Before Herr von Brandt could obtain the assurances he required from the Taungli Yamen respecting the negotiations on the lekin question, he was put to the trouble and expense of a journey to Tientsin. That is, he was compelled to put this pressure on the Chinese Government; and it was only in deference to the earnest advice and representations of the Grand Secretary Li Hung-chang that he consented to return. When he arrived in the Capital again, he found that his show of determination had had the desired effect, and the result we know.

TIENTSIN.

The *Daily News* correspondent writes :—

The "Glorious Fourth" has come and gone again. The day was not ushered in by the "booming of artillery," as is the "time honoured custom" in many places, but more quietly, as the sun arose, with the "Star Spangled Banner" by the band of the *Monocacy*—an equally appropriate and impressive way of beginning the day, we would fain believe. The day was not as propitious as could have been wished. There were light falls of rain or mist all the forenoon. The sun appeared for a short time in the early afternoon, which gave hope of clear weather for the execution of the programme.

The procession formed at the U.S. Consulate, and proceeded to the place selected, near the Settlement, for the various performances. These furnished a great deal of amusement to all present, to none more than to the "jack-tars" themselves. The most comical of all, with its jumping, tumbling, rolling, scrambling, was the "race in sacks."

After these various performances were finished the procession reformed, and the representatives of "George Washington" and the "Goddess of Liberty" were escorted back to the place of starting. We cannot speak too highly of the *marade* of those who took part in the performances of the day, whether it be of their external appearance or of their conduct and behaviour. The entire ship's company, saving perhaps four or five to keep guard, were on shore, and, with scarcely an exception, returned on board sober. As the entire affair was managed by the ship's company, including the petty officers, too much praise cannot be given them for the creditable manner in which they acquitted themselves.

In the evening the ship was beautifully illuminated with about 1,700 lanterns, and many transparencies—stars, shields, &c. the vessel's name on the wheelhouse, and the motto "E Pluribus Unum." The wind was so high that most of the elevated lights were soon extinguished, and a large and beautiful transparency suspended at the mast-head was carried away. But the lower lights gave a beautiful appearance to the vessel as one viewed it from a little distance. There was also a fine display of fireworks.

The only features which detracted from the pleasure of the day were the constant "spits" of rain during the performance and the wind in the evening, yet it was generally voted a success.

The locusts have made their appearance in this province as well as in the south. They have come in great quantities, and extend over large tracts of country. Whenever I have met them, they are migrating eastward, but so slowly as to leave only a barren track behind them. An idea of their destructiveness may be formed when it is said that acres of "kaoliang," or large millet, already having attained the height of twenty to twenty-five inches, was stripped of its blades, only a stalk of six or seven inches remaining. The people are ploughing and replanting such things as they hope may ripen before the autumn frosts—beans, buckwheat, &c.—but the prospect is sad enough.

The rejoicings over the wheat yield, and the promises of the springing grains, are turned into gloomy forebodings, for "they (the locusts) eat everything," and desperate ventures are made for another crop.

In addition to this calamity, the "tail-cutting mania" has also made its appearance in the country south-west and south of this.

A placard has been posted in the town of Ning Ching, in Pechihli, describing the horrors of tail-cutting, and recommending various charms as antidotes. A correspondent, in sending us the placard (which is said to have been posted by the local magistrate), mentions a report that tales of the doings at Ning Ching having come to the ears of the Viceroy, he sent deputies *inco.* to investigate, and that one had been buried alive! If so, we would not give much for the Magistrate's tenure of office. He will be lucky if he saves his head. It will not be necessary to show that he was cognisant of the deed. It will be enough that he governs so badly that such things are possible. The reference to the Futai of Kiangsu will be remarked. It may be remembered that this official distinguished himself, in the early part of the year, by a memorial on paper-men and tail-cutting, which we characterised at the time as dangerous and reprehensible. Here we have, possibly, one of the effects of thus officially recognising the absurd tales, and connecting them with foreign missionaries. This is no longer done so openly as it used to be, but the implication is unmistakable.

NEWCHWANG.

A correspondent of the *North China Herald* says :—

On the 6th of the 5th moon (16th June) the new native tax came into force. On all imports the fee which was charged was 3½ mace per Tls. 100. It is now to be 7 mace per Tls. 100 (double) on arrivals per junks and foreign vessels. Shipments per foreign vessels, which were not taxed before, are now to pay 4 mace (four mace) per Tls. 100. The troops which the Taoutai says are wanted by the Tartar General have not arrived yet, and the extra impost is required to pay towards their maintenance. It is possible that more force is necessary to put down brigandage; but I should not be surprised if the near approach

of the Russians, whose quarters are unpleasantly near to the Empire—some say they are actually on Chinese territory—were the *bête noire* to be put down, as much as the sword racks or mounted highwaymen.

The *Wm. Phillips* is in port, and some say that she is or will be arrested by the Chinese Government on account of the collision and sinking of a native vessel last autumn. We hardly suppose, however, that the *Wm. Phillips* will be troubled, as the captain stood his trial and got a clean verdict. If he was favoured by the Court he is not likely to object; but if the native Government is displeased it should go for the United States. It seems likely to become a national question. What a pity the United States Consul did not have the Taoutai on the bench with him. The point now is that the junk owner was not allowed time to appeal, as the vessel left the day after judgment was pronounced. Some latitude should have been allowed for notice of appeal, as in British Courts. If the Taoutai goes on the principle "possession is nine points of the law," and takes the *Wm. Phillips*, it would make the United States plaintiffs, and perhaps substantial justice would then be done in the premises. Anyhow the poor junk people lost Tls. 4,000—for being at anchor where hundreds or thousands had anchored before, and where not a few foreign vessels have also anchored.

SHANGHAI.

The present mail brings advices from this port to the 15th July; the French mail from London, June 1, was received on the 13th July.

The North China Insurance Company held an extraordinary meeting on the 9th July, in order to sanction further ad-interim dividends. The aggregated balance shown in the open statement for the two years 1875 and 1876 was Tls. 289,640. It was decided to appropriate Tls. 70,000 in proportion to the number of shares held, Tls. 70,000 in proportion to the premia contributed, and to add Tls. 70,000 to the Reserve Fund, keeping the balance of Tls. 79,640 in hand to meet outstanding liabilities. The return to contributors would be 3 per cent. for 1875, and 4 per cent. for 1876, making with the contributory dividends previously declared, 13 per cent. for each of the above years.

Attention is called in the *North China Daily News* to the anomalies connected with the postal system in Shanghai, and suggests that it would not be impossible to remedy this state of affairs, and at the present time what little difficulties once existed have been got rid of by the establishment of the system denominated the Postal Union. It was only a few months ago that the British colony of Hong Kong joined, with the approval of the Home Government, the Union. Similar permission has been granted to other British colonies, the result being that, by a system of mutual collection, it becomes possible for the institution to despatch mail matter to the most distant and isolated parts of the earth. "The Municipal Government has certainly not shown itself backward in taking up new-fangled ideas. Some people think, indeed, it has occasionally gone too far; but in this matter of postal reform it has stood still and permitted things to take their own course. There is therefore no *prima facie* reason why Shanghai should not become a member likewise, and no one will deny that the convenience of such a course to the residents would be very great. The machinery already exists in the Local Post-office, which undertakes the receipt and delivery of letters within the Settlements and from Home ports; and the extension of the office to include mails arriving by, or to be despatched by, foreign-going vessels need not require any substantial change. The disadvantage of joining the Union would be that a plain and simple system of accounts would be introduced, which would be perfectly understood by all other countries in connection with the Union; and which, so far from entailing additional expenses on the powers subsidising mail services, would result in considerable economy to all. The only question is, whether the Municipal Council would be recognised as a body having a sufficient status to be admitted into the Union."

The above-named paper gives the following items :—

Some rather sharp correspondence seems to have been exchanged between the Taoutai and the U.S. Vice Consul-General, regarding the foreshore of the river at the Astor House corner. The Taoutai protests against the filling in of the foreshore as implying a surreptitious acquisition of land to which the projectors have no right. Mr. Bradford remarks that the foreshore in question is comprised within the Bund scheme, which was some time ago sanctioned by the Council, the Foreign Consuls, and the Taoutai's predecessor; and that H. E. should be more careful to ascertain facts before making charges. There is no doubt the Taoutai, in this instance, is in the wrong. We are glad, however, of any indication that encroachments are being looked after; and hope the Taoutai will turn his energies to more useful purposes. If he would take some steps to preserve the river channel, instead of caring so anxiously for the ground rent of the accretions which are injuring it—he would immortalise himself.

There have been two cases of drowning of foreign seamen in the Whangpoo during the present week. The first happened

on the 9th July, on which day John Lawson, an able seaman of the *Sir Lancelot*, fell from a plank while cleaning the ship's side, was swept away by the current and no more seen alive. The second case occurred on the 12th July, when James Muncaster, cook of the *Callor Ou*, accidentally fell from a satapan, and sank before assistance could be rendered. Both bodies have been recovered, and inquests held, the finding in each case being accidental drowning.

The hearing of the charge of perjury arising out of the *Tunain* collision case again occupied the attention of the Mixed Court during the greater part of the 13th July afternoon. Changvan-ho, the owner of the lost junk, was ordered into custody, and, in answer to Mr. Robinson, adhered to his statement made in the Supreme Court that the other accused, Hoo Ts'en Ts'ei, alias Chung Chu-dang, was his supercargo at the time of the collision. Both prisoners were remanded for a fortnight, and bail was allowed. The prosecutors gave an undertaking that if in the opinion of the Court there were insufficient grounds for having instituted these proceedings, they would compensate the prisoners. Mr. Drummond represented the prisoners, and explained that it was owing to a mistake he did not appear on the previous occasions; he had not been informed when the case was to be heard, and was in ignorance of it being before the court until he saw the report in the papers.

A curious nuisance case has been decided by the Mixed Court. It appears that a native working jeweller, whose shop is in the Foochow-road, close to a large foreign hong, appeared to answer a complaint made against him by the occupant of the hong of causing continual annoyance, while in the exercise of his trade, by hammering on an anvil, frequently from an early hour in the morning till a comparatively late hour at night. Defendant had been spoken to privately on the subject, but had taken no notice. It did not appear that the noise was considered generally annoying, but it was so considered by the complainant, and the Court decided that the defendant should be restrained from making the noises complained of from six A.M. to eight A.M. on week days, and altogether on Sundays; but that he be allowed to work from eight A.M. to eight P.M. on week days.

A correspondent writes to us upon the above case, and observes, we think with considerable justice, that the decision is certainly unduly hard upon the jeweller; and that it is absurd in a commercial city, as the Foreign Settlement in Shanghai virtually is, that a man should be forbidden to work between 6 and 8 A.M. because one particular individual objects to it.

The *Celestial Empire* has the following:—We are sorry to hear of the large amount of sickness which is said to be prevalent just now among the Chinese. Their malady seems to be a species of cholera or choleraic diarrhoea, and many deaths are reported daily in the city. We have often thought—indeed it has been often represented to us by Chinamen themselves—what an excellent thing it would be if the Shanghai Waterworks Company could extend the blessings of its operations into the native town. The residents there have absolutely no water fit to drink, or even to wash in—for Chinamen do wash sometimes—and we have been assured that any scheme whereby a plentiful supply of clean, fresh, sweet water could be purveyed would be warmly supported by a large majority of the inhabitants, and prove a great boon to both themselves and the promoters.

The *Celestial Empire* prints the subjoined strictures on the proceedings of tea buyers at Hankow:—

At Hankow prices have been steadily advancing, exhibiting the infatuation that besets a knot of tea buyers isolated from the larger business centres, with nothing to do but to compete with each other and no news from the outside world to disturb them. We have instances this week of more than one chop bought up the river for resale here realising a loss to the sanguine speculator of four to five taels per picul. The misfortune to all connected with the trade of the removal of the bulk of the black tea business from Shanghai to Hankow has never shown itself greater than in this present season. Were Hankow connected by wire with this port the evil would be considerably mitigated, but as there is not the slightest chance of the present generation of Chinese permitting this innovation, we can only hope that importers at home will see fit next season to say the word which would stop the tea steamers going up the river to load.

HONG KONG.

Our advices by this mail extend to the 21st July; no later mail from London had arrived out.

The system of competitive examinations introduced by Mr. Pope Hennessy is being put into practice, and twelve Chinese candidates passed a preliminary examination for the post of second clerk in the Magistracy; and a further examination, in order to decide upon the successful candidate, was to take place shortly.

Hong Kong seems to be going completely through her dull season, even the ordinary run of public matters being interrupted by the fact that several of the officials were absent for vacation. The papers for the time being are silent regarding the changes which it was rumoured were to be introduced by Mr. Pope Hennessy; and from private information we understand there is reason to believe he has wisely seen the advisability of

hesitating to proceed to some of the extremes which he threatened to go to on taking office.

The Report of the Hong Kong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company for the ordinary half yearly meeting to be held at their office on the 25th July has been published. The accounts to the 30th June last show that after paying running expenses, premia of insurance, salaries, repairs, and the sum of \$6,727.20 for alterations to the steamer *Powan* there remains, including \$16,484.87 brought forward from last account, a net profit of \$33,018.92, from which the directors recommend the distribution of a dividend at the rate of 3 per cent. on the paid up capital for the half-year, which will absorb \$18,000.00, the appropriation of \$2,500.00 as directors' fees, and the carrying forward of \$12,518.92 to new account. The directors trust that this result will be viewed as satisfactory, considering that opposition to the company's traffic has continued on both the Canton and Macao lines, and that still lower rates of freight have ruled than at the date of the last report. The alterations to the *Powan* have been carried out and the new machinery fitted, and it is satisfactory to note that on a trial trip the changes made proved to be as beneficial and effective as had been anticipated. She is now an efficient reserve boat. All the company's steamers have been recently surveyed, and are reported in good working order.

The Humane Society is becoming an established institution in the Colony, and is persevering in its practices. Some little difficulty it seems occurred through the police not being informed that they had permission to practice west of the Sailors' Home; but H.E. the Governor with equal good sense and good taste wrote to the Secretary expressing regret at the circumstance, his interest in the Society, and his hope that they would persevere in their laudable efforts.

The *Daily Press* recurs to the report of the Hong Kong Colonial Surgeon with regard to opium smoking, taking exception to some remarks which appeared in this paper on the subject. It says:—

There are few young Europeans, we will venture to say, who would make a second trial of the drug. To the Caucasian it is extremely nauseating and disagreeable, and the process of preparing it for smoking is so tedious and troublesome that comparatively few would have the patience to make a second attempt. Indeed, we have heard of several gentlemen who were anxious to really test the effects of opium for themselves, giving up the effort to smoke because of the trouble it cost. The Chinese are naturally very patient, and will spend any amount of time over the pipe, being in this respect, as in most others, true Orientals. But the Western strongly objects to the labour and waste of time involved, and prefers a stimulant which costs less trouble to consume. There is little fear, in spite of the alarmist reports in some of the more sensational American journals, of opium smoking ever coming into favour among the peoples of the West. They are, unfortunately, more likely to eat it as the Indians do, than smoke it. There is, in fact, absolutely no cause for the apprehension expressed by our contemporary. If young men of a sensational turn of mind should be so foolish as to try their hands at smoking we may confidently predict that with nineteen out of twenty the first pipe would be the last, while the others would certainly be satisfied with a second experiment.

An accident was caused at Ma-low-chow (Monkey Island) just outside Macao by the lightning, which was very vivid. There is, as you are doubtless aware, a Chinese Customs station on this island for the purpose of collecting duties from the native junks. The lightning struck the flagstaff at this station and shivered it to pieces. Two Chinese soldiers who were standing by were so terrified by the occurrence that they fell down insensible, and it was at first believed that they had also been struck by the electric fluid. But they dispelled all doubt in the matter in the course of the day by reviving, and the services of two stout-hearted warriors have, therefore, been spared to their grateful country. Some of the native traders who are periodically subjected to the squeezing process would have been just as well pleased if the station itself instead of the flagstaff had been destroyed.

CANTON

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CANTON, JULY 20.

On the night of the 16th instant three Chinese soldiers repaired to a house of ill-fame which is situated in the Ng-sin-tung-street of this city to dine. Becoming more or less inebriated, they broke the lamps, chairs, and other articles with which the room in which they had dined was furnished, and on the proprietor of the establishment expostulating with them on the impropriety of their conduct, they immediately fell upon him in a most brutal manner. The proprietors of twenty other disreputable houses, which are, also, situated in the aforesaid street, hearing of the misfortunes of their "fellow-in-trade," quickly came, together with several of their male attendants, to his rescue, and soon succeeded in ejecting and driving away the three drunken soldiers. The difficulties of the occasion, however, did not end here. For, in a very short time, the soldiers returned with two hundred of their comrades, and attacked the disreputable houses which the street contains. For some few hours the greatest disorder and confusion prevailed, and many respectable citizens residing in the neighbouring streets were so afraid lest the riot should extend to their quarters that they actually fled, for the time being, from their

homes in search of places of greater security. Much property was damaged, several heads were broken, and one person—a soldier—was killed.

A Tartar, who, for some crime or other, was sent, a few years ago, as an exile from Tartary to this province of Kwang-tung, and who is now a "ticket-of-leave man," had, it appears, pawned at the Hop-Wo pawnshop, which is situated in the Tai-sze-poo-street of this city, a quantity of wearing apparel. On the 13th inst. he called at the place in question and demanded that his articles of clothing should there and then be returned to him. The pawnbrokers said they were quite prepared to comply with his wishes, provided he would refund with interest the sum which had been advanced upon them. This he refused to do, and upon being ordered off the premises as a rogue and a vagabond he ran his bare head—as if it had been a battering ram—full tilt against a stone-wall. The blood, of course, flowed most copiously from the wounds which he had, in this singular manner, inflicted upon himself, and calling to his rescue several persons who were passing at the time, he unblushingly informed them that the wounds from which he was then suffering had been given him by the pawnbrokers. The indignation of the crowd, which had now become very large, was directed against the pawnbrokers; and it was not without great difficulty that they at length succeeded in making the angry populace believe that he who was now the object of their sympathy had been the cause of his own sufferings.

The various scenes of excitement of which we have just given a description are not the only events of the kind which have tended to disturb the peace of certain quarters of this city during the last few days. Thus, as a gentleman named Wong, who resides in the street styled Kong-ngulan, was celebrating on the 16th inst. the natal anniversary of his aged father, about fifty beggars assembled, as is usual on such occasions, around the door of the mansion in the expectation of receiving presents of money and broken meats. Of these mendicants, twenty, who were somewhat advanced in age, asserted their right in consequence to be first served. To this assertion the younger ones objected, and the result was that a free fight took place, during which earthenware bowls—with one of which each beggar is provided—were thrown right and left by the belligerents. This unseemly struggle was at last stopped by several policemen, who had been summoned to the scene by the terrified members of the Wong family.

On the 6th inst. five malefactors and on the 8th inst. sixteen malefactors were beheaded on the common execution-ground of this city.

COCHIN CHINA.

SAIGON.

The Grand Canal between Cua-tien and Vaico was opened on the 10th July. This work is the first canal work completed since the French occupation, and the Governor presided at the inauguration. Magnificent triumphal arches were erected by the Annamites in his honour, and great enthusiasm generally was displayed. The Governor, in responding to the toast of his health, said that this magnificent work had demanded on the part of the thousands of workmen who had been so well directed great efforts and great fatigue; and he transmitted to them the expression of the satisfaction he felt at their having been able to undertake and bring this important work to an end.

Several criminals were pardoned in celebration of the event, and about 3,000 natives of note were entertained at a banquet, the Governor taking an opportunity of looking through the hall where they were assembled.

The new canal shortens by three hours the navigation of vessels from Saigon to Mytho, and secures their passage during all states of the tide.

JAVA.

BATAVIA.

The latest advices from Atchin announce that the Dutch had attacked the stronghold of Taku Muda Nia Malim, ex-Rajah of Simpang Olim, Panty Siram, and captured the place after a short, but severe fight. The ex-Rajah took to flight, leaving behind a considerable amount in dollars and valuables, thirteen cannon and a large quantity of arms and ammunition. The loss on the Dutch side was one officer and five men wounded. The ex-Rajah was one of the most powerful and wealthy of the Atchinese chiefs, and this success has therefore more than ordinary importance for the Dutch.

An Atchin correspondent of the *Sumatra Courant* states that so long as large stocks of pepper were on hand at Analabu the population there out of fear of blockade put on a friendly appearance and submitted to the Dutch. But scarcely had the pepper been sold at uncommonly high rates when the apparently submissive and friendly people showed their teeth and revolted.

The *Handelsblad* of the 16th July says:—"The British ship *Christian MacAusland*, laden with sugar and hemp from Manila, and bound for the Channel, has struck on a reef in the neighbourhood of the Thousand Islands, and has sunk. The first mate and eight of the crew have arrived at Anjer; the fate of the boats wherein were the captain and second mate is unknown."

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

SINGAPORE.

The present French mail brings advices from this port to the 28th July; the P. and O. mail from London, June 22, was received on the 22nd July. We take the following items of intelligence from the *Straits Times*:—

The "counterfeit dollar" case has been tried in the Supreme Court, before the Acting Chief Justice and a common jury. Chan Ah Tye and Chan Ah Soo, two Chinese women, were placed in the dock, charged, first, with delivery of current coin possessed with the knowledge that it is counterfeit; secondly, with delivery to another of coin possessed with the knowledge that it is counterfeit; thirdly, with possession of current coin knowing the same to be counterfeit when they became possessed thereof; fourthly, with possession of counterfeit coin knowing the same to be counterfeit when they became possessed thereof. The trial lasted two days. The Attorney-General, who prosecuted, in opening the case, said that on the 26th June four Chinese women came to Mr. Scheerder's dispensary and told him they wanted to buy a bill on Hong Kong. Mr. Scheerder recommended them to go to the Chartered Mercantile Bank, and they accompanied him there, carrying a basket which they had brought with them. There Mr. Scheerder and the women saw Mr. Scott, the assistant-accountant, and upon being told the rate at which the bill could be granted they went to the cashier and placed the dollars on the counter. The cashier proceeded to count the dollars and found they were all bad. Some of them were bored by him, and by some extraordinary process the silver had been scooped out and lead or tin substituted. However, the substance of the dollars was tin and the outside part silver. The extraordinary circumstance in the affair is that although the cashier discovered by the ring that the dollars were all bad, he permitted the women to leave the bank without handing them over to the police. They were, however, subsequently captured. The Judge summed up the evidence, and, in conclusion, left it to the jury to decide whether a suggestion advanced by Mr. Bond, counsel for the first prisoner, namely, that she was merely a tool in the hands of the other, might be reasonably drawn from the evidence. The jury retired for about three quarters of an hour, and having returned into Court, found by a majority of six to one, prisoner No. 1 guilty, and, unanimously, prisoner No. 2 not guilty. His Lordship directed that the second prisoner should be discharged, and sentenced the first to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

On the 26th July the steamer *Kjopenhavn* returned from the wreck of the Spanish steamer *Gloria*, with a quantity of cargo salvaged, and, we learn, that there is every probability of the steamer being floated off. She is said to be in excellent condition, and would float off herself if the hole or holes in her bottom could be discovered and plugged. Meantime the Admiralty suit with regard to the portion of cargo salvaged by the German brig *Altha* is being matured, much to the profit of the lawyers, and we are informed that there are four claimants to the ownership; first, Captain Habekost for salvage, &c., secondly the underwriters; thirdly, the Spanish Consul for his Government; and, fourthly, the company who bought the wreck and cargo at auction.

A few nights since an alarm of fire was given by mistake. It appears that three junks lying at the entrance of Qualla Kallang near Sandy Point were having their bottoms cleared and burned. About twenty men with torches were at work, and the blaze was so great that the man in charge at Fort Canining naturally fired the signal gun. Sub-Inspector Scott and his men were immediately on the spot, and ordered the workmen to reduce the number of torches used.

Ex-Inspector Millar has been found guilty, on the second count of the indictment under which he was charged, of voluntarily causing hurt, and was sentenced by the Acting Chief Justice to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. L'Estrange, the Australian Blondin, has given two performances on the Esplanade before a large assembly, including H.E. Colonel Anson and Mrs. Anson, H.H. the Maharajah of Johore, and H.H. Tunku Dia Oodin of Salangore.

The French steamer *Francois Premier*, Captain Lecacheur, from Amoy and Hong Kong, anchored in the roads on the 24th July, with 360 Chinese coolies for the Straits Settlements.

It is rumoured that the French Mail steamers are to call at Penang from the 1st January, 1878.

The following notifications appear in the *Gazette*:—

The Secretary of State has confirmed the leave of absence to Dr. A. F. Anderson, for two months with full salary and six months with half salary; also to the Hon. H. Plunket, Superintendent of Police, Penang, for six months with half salary.

The Hon. John Douglas, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, has been appointed Chairman of the Raffles Library and Museum, and of the Gardens, in the place of William Adamson, Esq., who has resigned.

Mr. Peter Auguste Johannes Weber has been granted a certificate of naturalisation.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ABERCROMBY—On the 28th Aug., at Athens, the wife of the Hon. John Abercromby (late Rife Brigadier), of a daughter.
ANDERSON—On the 22nd July, at Yokohama, the wife of Drummond Anderson, of a daughter.
BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH—On the 24th Aug., the Lady Balfour of Burleigh, of a daughter.
BORNDINGHAUS—On the 4th July, at Nagasaki, the wife of C. E. Boedinghaus, of a son.
BOURDAILLE—On the 27th Aug., at Linden House, Grays, Essex, the wife of Herbert C. Bourdaille, of a daughter.
BROADHURST—On the 25th Aug., at Springkell, Dumfriesshire, the wife of H. Tootal Broadhurst, Esq., of a son.
CONDAKINE—On the 30th Aug., at 21, Grosvenor-street, Edinburgh, the wife of J. de la Condamine, of a daughter.
GUNDY—On the 30th Aug., at 158, Adelaide-road, N.W., the wife of Joseph Gundry, of a son.
KAHN—On the 21st Aug., at Havre, the wife of Leopold Kahn, of Paris, of a son.
KINSEY—On the 17th July, at Colombo, Ceylon, the wife of W. K. Kinsey, Esq., P.C.M.O., of a daughter.
McLAREN—On the 27th July, at Calcutta, the wife of James G. McLaren, of a son.
MASSEN—On the 27th June, at Hankow, China, the wife of Lancelot C. Massen, of a daughter.
PELIKAN—On the 17th July, at Yokohama, the wife of A. Pelikan, H.I.R.M.'s Consul, of a daughter.
SMITH—On the 22nd Aug., at 9, Victoria crescent, Downhill, Glasgow, Mrs. J. Baird Smith, of a son.
SWAMY—On the 24th Aug., at Colombo, the wife of Sir M. Coomara Swamy, M.L.C. Ceylon, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BROWN-WHATELY—On the 23rd Aug., at Torquay, Felix J. T. Brown, of Dikoya Ceylon, to Edith C., daughter of the late George H. Whately.
DUTIK-HATT—On the 23rd Aug., at Rathmullan, by the Bishop of Derry and Raphoe, assisted by the Rev. Henry Cochrane, Rector of Killygarra, Archibald Hamilton Duthie, Lieut. R.N., third son of the late Rev. Archibald Hamilton Duthie, to Agnes Charlotte, eldest daughter of Thomas Bati, J.P., D.L., of Rathmullan House, county Donegal.
GWYNNE-DYER—On the 28th Aug., at the parish church, Wimbledon, by the Rev. C. Reynolds, Aubrey Percival, second son of D. W. G. Gwynne, M.D., to Catherine, third daughter of the late Samuel Dyer, of Cromhall, Gloucestershire.
YAN WU-LIEN-MOSES—On the 21st July, at St. Andrew's Cathedral, Singapore, by the Venerable Archdeacon Rose, M.A., Colonial Chaplain, Edward A. C. Van Wylen to Miss Milly Moses.
WEST-PETRIC—On the 14th July, at the British Legation Lima, Peru, and subsequently at the house of John Mathison, uncle of the bride, by the Rev. H. J. Weatherhead, M.A., assisted by the Rev. Campbell Mackinnon, B.A., Nuel West, Manager of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, Callao, to Nina, eldest daughter of George Petric, late Manager of that Company.

DEATHS.

BLACK—On the 27th Aug., at Bognor House, Rothbury, William Dunn, infant son of William Dunn and Augusta C. Black, aged five weeks.
DAVIDSON—On the 26th Aug., at Begie House, Kirkcaldy, William Gordon Davidson, of Southold, late Inspector-General of Hospitals, Indian Army, Madras.
D'YRVARRE—On the 12th July, at Yokohama, Jane, widow of the late Thomas D'Yrvarre.
FITZ-HENRY—On the 14th July, at Yokohama, Alice Fitz-Henry, aged eighteen months.
FRUIS—On the 21st July, at Singapore, Abraham, son of Alexander Fruis, aged 38 years and six months.
HARTLEY—On the 10th June, at Fernando Po, West Coast of Africa, George Hartley, H.B.M. Consul, only son of the late George Hartley, of Whitehaven, Cumberland, in the 39th year of his age.
JEANS—On the 25th Aug., at Catania, Sicily, John Joshua Jeans, Esq., H.B.M.'s Vice Consul.
KIDD—On the 25th Aug., Edward Gilles Balderston, son of the late Rev. George Balderston Kidd, of Scarborough, aged 27 years.
LACGLIN—On the 23rd Aug., the Rev. Frederick Hamilton Laughlin, late Assistant Librarian of the British Museum.
MORRIS—On the 24th Aug., at Beckenfield, Southsea, Captain Henry Morris, Lloyd's Agent and Imperial German Vice-Consul, late of Maubair Lodge, Fenge, Surrey, in his 61st year.
NISSEN—On the 25th Aug., at 4, Palace-road, Streatham-hill, Hilary Nicholas Nissen, J.P., of 43, Mark-lane, aged 64.
ODELL—On the 21st Aug., at Park-hill, Bexley, Kent, Agnes Alice, the beloved wife of Walter Lincoln Odell, aged 29 years.
PRITCHARD—On the 25th Aug., at Islington, John Stoker Pritchard, Commander R.N., late of Burnham, Essex, in his 75th year.
RAPPA—On the 9th July, at Sarawak, J. Rappa, the Government Printer.
SCOTT—On the 13th Aug., at sea, on board the F. and O. s.s. *Cathay*, on his passage home from Hong Kong, Francis, youngest son of the late Andrew Scott, Writer to the Signet, Edinburgh, aged 28 years.

Market Reports.

(For dates see first page.)

IMPORTS.

YOKOHAMA—The market had been quieter. Yarns: The demand had been chiefly for 28-32, and considerable contracts "for arrival" had transpired; 16-24 have also been taken to a moderate extent. Values show little, if any, change. In Grey Shirtings, with exception of 9 lbs. 45 in. goods, which were wanted at higher rates, there had been little doing to test prices. Grey T-Cloths had been dull. Victoria Lawns had met with more attention. Indigo Shirtings remained unchanged. In Turkey Red Cambrics and Black Velvets a fairly large attendance is reported. The demand for Prints had improved. Woollens: More inquiry had been made for Black Lustres and Italian Cloths. In Mousselines a moderate business had been done, chiefly in Plain goods, at rather better rates. Moderate transactions in Presidants are reported. Blankets continued saleable. In Bar Iron there had been but a small business, and dealers had exhibited no inclination to extend transactions. In Nail Rods there had been rather more doing, and good brands of small sizes showed some improvement in rates.

HIOGO-OSAKA—The Chamber of Commerce Circular says:—The low prices ruling have at length induced some speculative demand for one or two articles, and an improved feeling has consequently been established. Quotations generally are, however, still unchanged, although the tendency is towards greater firmness. Cottons: A large business has been done in Grey Shirtings by Chinese, the lower qualities being, as usual, principally taken. Turkey Reds: The value of these goods appears to have reached its lowest point, and business has been done at a slight advance. Black Velvets have likewise recovered somewhat, the demand being, however, entirely speculative.

Woollens and Worsteds: Black Lastings and Plain Black Lustres are quoted slightly higher. Mousselines de Laine are unchanged. Attention has been directed to some descriptions of Cloth, resulting in an advance upon previous quotations. Blankets have met with fair inquiry. Iron is somewhat weaker.

SHANGHAI—Piece Goods: All Cotton manufactures had been more difficult to realise, and the amount of private settlements had been limited in the extreme. The usual auctions had been held, but had gone heavily at a decline in value of 2 to 4 candareens under last mail's quotations. A few common 8-4 lbs. Grey Shirtings had been asked for from Tls. 1.09 to 1.26 per piece; Dewhurst's 8-4 lbs. Scarlet Pleasant at Tls. 1.67, Mendel Horse and Jockey at Tls. 1.75 and Hand Chop at Tls. 1.85 per piece. T-Cloths, except few first-class qualities, were neglected, nominal quotations, being without change. White Shirtings; small sales reported of 80 reed goods at Tls. 2.57½ and 64 to 66 reed from Tls. 1.65 to 1.92½ per piece; market quiet. Drills saleable at last mail's quotations, and some 9,000 pieces reported realised from Tls. 1.79 to 1.85 per piece for common 14 los. English. Woollens continued saleable, and CPH Camlets assorted were worth Tls. 12.75; HH sold at 12.30 and other better chops up to Tls. 12.60 per piece; assorted HH Spanish Stripes at Tls. 0.54½. Long Ells improving, 200 pieces V sold at Tls. 6.35 per piece. Prices for Metals remained as last quoted, and the demand for Lead and Iron had been limited; Tin Plates, Quicksilver, and Copper were still neglected.

EXPORTS.

TEA.

YOKOHAMA—There had been rather less business doing, settlements for the period amounting to about 9,000 piculs, while arrivals had hardly equalled that quantity. Immediately after the departure of last mail a decided advance was established for the lower grades. Prices for fine Teas, up, had ruled very irregularly,—indeed, this may be said of all sorts, and it was difficult to give accurate quotations. The s.s. *Glamis Castle* was expected to load for New York, via Hioho, China ports and Suez Canal, at £4 per ton. The *Elta Loring* was loading slowly for New York, at £2 15s.; and the schooner *Benedicta* had obtained a full freight for San Francisco at terms which have not transpired. Export from 1st May to date: To New York, 3,078,283; San Francisco, 700,729; Boston, Chicago, &c., 1,540,353; England, &c., 1,933. Total, 5,321,228 lbs.

HIOGO-OSAKA—The market had continued active and without much fluctuation in prices. All grades had met with fair inquiry, the lower qualities being in fuller supply. Settlements for the month had been 14,500 piculs, making 37,000 piculs for the season to date, against 25,000 piculs for the same time last year. Stocks were estimated at 2,200 piculs. The s.s. *Belgie* took forward about 270 tons on the 26th June and the *City of Tokio* 675 tons on the 5th July. Shipments by the present mail per s.s. *Gaelic* were 170 tons. The s.s. *State of Louisiana* left on the 13th July for New York, via Amoy, taking 1,220 tons from this port, and the s.s. *Glamis Castle* had been circulated to leave about the 2nd August for the same destination, via the Canal.

HANKOW—During the week a large and general business had been done in second crop teas, and as buyers had been eager to get all parcels of desirable quality, there had been an advance in price, and tea-men were realising profits of in some cases Tls. 2½ per picul. As with the first crop the Oanfas had given the best value. The reports of the sales ex Loudoun Castle and Glenagles were likely to check operations, but more would depend on the opinions ultimately formed of the full extent of the second and third crops. So far the most contradictory rumours were afloat as to the quantity being prepared by the tea-men. Settlements and shipments for the week amounted to 31,000 chests; and the total export from Hankow to all parts to date had been 51,007,109 lbs., against 49,938,123 lbs. at same date last year.

SHANGHAI—Black: Business during the week had been only moderate in amount, settlements being about 8,000 chests, against 27,900 chests in the corresponding week last season. Prices for the very few Teas left with any pretension to quality had remained firm, but the settlements of common and medium Tea had been at daily weakening rates; in fact, but few bids had been made for this class of Tea at all, and natives would have to submit to another considerable drop to effect any sales of consequence. Green: There had been a moderate business during the week, settlements being 10,000 half-chests, viz.:—Fychow, 2,500 half-chests at Tls. 22½ to 27; Pingsuey, 6,000 half-chests at Tls. 22½ to 37; Shanghai-packed, 1,500 half-chests at Tls. 22½ to 29; against a total for the same week last year of 10,000 half-chests Pingsuey at Tls. 22 to 43; and 2,000 half-chests Shanghai-packed at Tls. 23 to 28. The business of the week had been small, the firmness of holders maintaining rates above the views of the majority of buyers. Pingsueys had sold well up to previous quotations. Fychow and Taiiping chops had sold at full prices, being very undesirable in quality, besides containing a heavy proportion of common grades, some of which were hardly worth the freight home. Quotations were 4 to 5 taels lower than those of last year; half of this reduction was however lost in inferiority of quality, it being evident that it would not pay the Chinese at current prices to devote that amount of time and care which the manufacture of a Green Tea chop (each line selected and packed up to standard as used formerly to be done) demands.

SILK.

YOKOHAMA—The demand had been fully maintained, and a fair amount of business had been done in new Hanks, at prices showing \$20 advance on those last quoted. In old Silk a few parcels of Oshina and Filatures had changed hands at a slight advance. The high cost of Silk in the interior had made dealers unwilling sellers; the market, however, closed quiet, and a weaker tendency was noticeable. Quotations were:—Hanks, best, Nos. 1 and 2, 21s. 6d. to 22s. 6d. per lb.; good, No. 2, 20s. 6d. to 21s. 2d.; good all round, No. 2½, 19s. 9d. to 20s. 1d.;

medium, No. 3, 18s. 4d. to 19s. 1d.; common and inferior, Nos. 4 and 5 (old silk), 17s. 4d. to 18s. Oshiu, good, 19s. 5d. to 20s. 1d. per lb. Kakeda, best, 22s. 10d. per lb. Export from July 1 to date:—To England, 584 bales; to France, 171; to United States, 6; total, 711 bales.

SHANGHAI.—The *North China Herald* report says:—A few small purchases have taken place this week at unchanged prices, and settlements for the mail are within 200 bales, the principal portion being market Tsattees. Arrivals up to the third week in June were composed of market chop silks of the first crop, which are being held for high rates, but the later supplies have consisted to a large extent of second crops of a very common quality, very mixed and worse than foul. These latter are being pushed forward for sale, but even in an excited market at home there would probably be great difficulty in even getting a bid for such rubbish, and with such samples to choose from it would appear impossible for any large business to result here. There doubtless remains plenty of good cargo yet to come forward, and until matters of a better quality are shown there seems no chance of any general buying. Tayama generally seem neglected by native operators, and are not being sent to this market. Including shipments by the mails of the previous three years corresponding to the outgoing steamer, the export was over 14,000 bales in 1876, 17,000 in 1875, and 18,000 in 1874. Settlements of new silk are confined to 750 bales, against 15,000 last season. Stocks are 5,500 bales of new silk and nearly 7,000 of old, against close upon 17,000 bales at the same date in 1876.

MISCELLANEOUS.

YOKOHAMA.—Rice was quoted \$2.40 to 2.70 per picul; 28,500 piculs had been exported per Glamis and 19,500 piculs per Cynosure, both vessels being bound to the Channel for orders. Camphor was quoted \$18 to 19, Isinglass \$25 to 26, Tobacco \$10 to 12, and Wax, \$10 to 10.50 per picul.

HIOGO-OSAKA.—Camphor: Deliveries on account of former contracts had amounted to 650 piculs, in addition to which 500 piculs had been settled at \$16.00 to 16.50 per picul. Wax: There had been no transactions, and owing to the limited stock of the unbleached article, dealers were demanding \$15.00 to 15.50 per picul, for distant delivery. Tobacco: Operations had been restricted to the purchase of 600 piculs, at about previous rates. There had been no fresh arrivals, and the market had been cleared of all desirable parcels.

SINGAPORE.—Messrs. Boustead and Co.'s Report says:—Tin: During the fortnight the demand has again been principally for America, 650 piculs having been purchased at \$19.45 to 19.15, besides 330 piculs for China, at \$19.20 to 19.35, and 150 piculs for India, at 19.30. Available supply at market very small, and at close there are no buyers at \$19.15. London advices continue very unfavourable, and there is no inquiry for that market. Gambier: Supplies have been coming to market very slowly, and business has been restricted in consequence. Purchases for England to the extent of 600 tons are reported at \$4.60 to 4.70, and at close the higher figure is quoted, dealers refusing to accept less. The demand for America has been quite satisfied by the purchase of 200 tons, at \$4.60 to 4.65. Cube Gambier: Transactions have been confined to No. 1, of which description 130 tons have been contracted for at \$5.60 to 5.62, delivery in 4 or 5 weeks; no supplies of No. 2, and the price is nominal. Cutch: No alteration; wanted for the States at about \$5, but the market keeps bare of supplies. Black Pepper: The market opened quiet, and the price gradually declined from \$7.70 to 7.52, purchases for England being reported to the extent of 3,780 piculs; since then dealers have held for \$7.55, at which 2,100 piculs have been taken. No inquiry for the States. White Pepper: There has been a moderate demand for England, and prices have advanced slightly; 2,030 piculs of Singapore and Rhio bought at \$13½ to 15½, according to quality. Coffee: The only business to note in Bontyne is the sale of 170 piculs at \$21½, clearing the market. Bally has come in more freely, and arrivals of 2,100 piculs unpicked found ready sale at \$18 to 18½, a considerable advance on the price previously paid. Further supplies shortly expected, and as there are several buyers for England still in the market, the price is likely to be maintained. Nutmegs: The market has been cleared for the States by purchases of about 200 piculs, and at close the price is firm at \$70; further supplies ought soon to be here. Maca: Trifling sales of No. 1 at \$50, leaving a small stock, for which the same price is asked. Cloves: Amboyna have been sold at \$44, and \$45 is now held for; quantity at market is rather large, but the price is firm. Cubebs: Unaltered; no transactions. Sago Flour: The demand for England continues, and 400 tons of Sarawak have been taken at \$3.02½, as well as 200 tons of Borneo, at the same figure, both to arrive. Pearl Sago: This article has been in fair inquiry, but dealers, having large contracts in hand, refuse to sell more at present, and prices are nominal at \$3.55 for small, \$3.65 for medium, and \$3.75 for large. Tapioca: 1,880 piculs of Flake have been sold for England, the demand being principally for small, best quality of which has fetched \$6.05; good medium is quoted at \$5½; nothing done in large. Pearl has been in small supply, and the only sales to note are 50 piculs of medium at \$4, and 50 piculs of large at \$5. Borneo Rubber: The market has been cleared by purchases for England of 175 piculs at \$27½ to \$31; more wanted, and further small arrivals expected. Gutta Percha: Finest kinds are again rather weak; sales of White reported at \$20.90 to \$20. Buffalo Hides: Supplies continue very small, and the only sale reported is 200 piculs of ordinary No. 1 Singapore at \$10½. Cow Hides: No transactions to report. Buffalo Horns: There is now less inquiry, and \$10½ has just been accepted for 180 piculs of 3 lbs.

THE MAILS.

PRESENT INWARD MAIL.—MARSEILLES, AUGUST 29.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer *Anadyr*, with the French mails from China and Japan, arrived here at five P.M. She brings 76 passengers and a general cargo, including 463 bales of silk, 12,000 packages of

tea, and 1,747 packages of sundries, for London, which part of her cargo will be forwarded to its destination per company's steamer *Euphrate*, due in London on about the 11th of September.

INWARD MAIL DUE SEPTEMBER 24.—GALLE, AUGUST 30.—The P. and O. Company's steamer *Mirzapore* left to-day for Suez, with the homeward China and Australian mails, and £210,000 in gold for Europe.

OUTWARD MAIL OF JULY 27.—SINGAPORE, AUGUST 25.—The Messageries Maritimes steamer *Sindh*, from Marseilles July 29, has arrived.

OUTWARD MAIL OF JULY 20.—SHANGHAI, AUGUST 30.—The P. and O. Company's steamer *Lombardy*, with the mail from London July 20, has arrived.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

At YOKOHAMA.—From London, Aug. 30, *Burmese* (str.).
At SHANGHAI.—From Sydney, July 6, *Serapis*; from Fremantle, 8, *Airlie*; from Newcastle, N.S.W., 8, *Santon*; from London, August 28, *London Castle* (str.); from Hamburg, 28, *Heperia* (str.).

At HONG KONG.—From Newcastle, N.S.W., July 18, *Chacala*; from London, August 20, *London Castle* (str.); 27, *Glencagles* (str.).

At BATAVIA.—From London, August 28, *Silurian* (str.).

At SINGAPORE.—From Cardiff, Aug. 25, *Cambrian Princess*, *Wimera*; 29, *Quarta* (str.), *Marie Becker*, *T. A. Goddard*; from London, 25, *Yorkshire* (str.), *Triton*; from Liverpool 25, *Antenor* (str.); from Sunderland, 29, *Cresswell*.

DEPARTURES.

From YOKOHAMA.—For the Channel, &c., July 19, *Glamis*; 20, *Cynosure*.

From HIOGO.—For London, July 7, *Nagoya Maru*; for New York, via Amoy, 13, *State of Louisiana* (str.).

From SHANGHAI.—For London, July 6, *Galley of Lorne* (str.); 8, *Thermophylae*; 14, *Achilles* (str.); Aug. 25, *Glenroy* (str.).

From HONG KONG.—For Hamburg, July 15, *Marie Louise*.

From SINGAPORE.—For London, July 24, *Viking* (str.); 27, *Gem*; for Liverpool, 27, *Timour*.

From PENANG.—For London, Aug. 28, *Wemyss Castle* (str.).

VESSELS PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

Date.	Ship.	From	To.
June 26	<i>Azalea</i>	Batavia	New York
" 27	<i>Voorwaarts</i>	Holland	Batavia
" "	<i>Sir Wm. Wallace</i>	London	Yokohama
" "	<i>Antwerp</i>	Do.	Hong Kong
" "	<i>Beattie Morris</i>	Swansea	Amoy
" "	<i>Faith</i>	Newport	Order
" "	<i>Coldstream</i>	New York	Shanghai
" "	<i>Kingdom o'Fife</i>	Cape Town	Order
" "	<i>Mary M. Bird</i>	London	Batavia
" "	<i>Commissary</i>	Do.	Hong Kong
" "	<i>W. E. Gladstone</i>	Do.	Singapore
" "	<i>Cape Race</i>	Glasgow	Do.
" "	<i>St. Andrew's Castle</i>	Liverpool	Batavia
" "	<i>Amstel</i>	Cardiff	Singapore
" 30	<i>Otago</i>	Shields	Batavia
" "	<i>Barbara</i>	London	Order
" "	<i>St. George</i>	Cardiff	Batavia
" "	<i>Gutenberg</i>	Do.	Do.
" "	<i>Victoria</i>	Swansea	Hong Kong
July 1	<i>Marie Henriette</i>	Bangkok	Marseilles
" "	<i>Fanny</i>	Sunderland	Singapore
" "	<i>Amsterdam</i>	Do.	Do.
" "	<i>Augustino</i>	Cardiff	Singapore
" 2	<i>Henri Sempe</i>	Havre	Saigon
" "	<i>Scindia</i>	London	Hong Kong
" 3	<i>F. H. Drews</i>	Cardiff	Order
" "	<i>Kaisow</i>	London	Hong Kong
" "	<i>Alexandra</i>	Timor	Batavia
" "	<i>Amaranth</i>	Cardiff	Singapore
" "	<i>Gustav</i>	Do.	Do.
" 6	<i>Mary Goodell</i>	Ilo Ilo	Boston
" 7	<i>George</i>	Cardiff	Hong Kong
" 8	<i>Maxima</i>	Swansea	Amoy
" "	<i>Flevo</i>	Amsterdam	Batavia
" "	<i>Truth</i>	Newport	Do.
" "	<i>Swallow</i>	Cardiff	Singapore
" 9	<i>Berbice</i>	Greenock	Batavia
" "	<i>Penshaw</i>	Antwerp	Hong Kong
" "	<i>B. F. Watson</i>	New York	Shanghai
" 10	<i>Urania</i>	Amsterdam	Batavia
" "	<i>Taffarette</i>	Havre	Bangkok
" "	<i>Benefactor</i>	New York	Hong Kong
" "	<i>May Queen</i>	Cardiff	Do.
" "	<i>Pieter Johannes</i>	Padang	Batavia
" "	<i>Aiblasserwaard</i>	Holland	Do.
" "	<i>G. T. Mentis</i>	Cardiff	Amoy
Aug. 13	<i>Lothair</i>	London	Yokohama
" 15	<i>Miako</i>	Glasgow	Manila

ABOUT twenty of the Glasgow city police left last week for Hong Kong, to serve under the Colonial Government. They are under an engagement for five years, at a salary of \$40 per month, commencing at the date of embarkation. They will receive a bounty of £15 at the end of the five years, and a pension if they serve for ten.

DR. CHARLES RICHARD ALFORD, formerly Bishop of Victoria, Hong Kong, has resigned the vicarage of Christ Church, Cloughton, Birkenhead, to which he was appointed about three years ago. Dr. Alford is about to undertake for a time the management of the British Protestant church in Rome.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1877.

THIS MAIL'S NEWS.

The China papers by the present mail explain more fully than heretofore the manner in which the Chinese Government consented to reopen negotiations with reference to the Lekin taxes. The German Minister was ostensibly the chief mover in the matter, though it is probable that he also had the support of some of the other representatives at Peking. It is stated that he has been engaged in negotiations for the revision of the German treaty; but that he had to go so far as to threaten that if his wishes were not conceded to he would make the Chinese pay for infractions of the actual treaty by taking the execution of it into his own hands. Distressing news comes from Tientsin. The crops were progressing favourably, and it was hoped they would enable the poor people to recover to some extent from the effects of the famine; but the locust scourge has appeared in that neighbourhood, too, where the insects are reported as swarming in such masses as at a short distance to look like a fog bank. Some apprehensions of the plague were also felt at Soochow, but as yet locusts had not appeared in any serious numbers. The memorial which was sent by the Taoutai of Taiwan, Formosa, with reference to the establishment of telegraphs on that island, has been the subject of much interest, as the arguments which he uses in favour of the measure are justly observed to be so powerful that they not only make his case but would "equally support the need for a line between Peking and Canton." The advantages of telegraphy, both to the Government and to mercantile people, are recognised, and the harmlessness of the lines impressed upon the people, who are also carefully informed that the telegraphs will be under the care of the authorities, and must therefore be respected. Some excitement has been caused at a town called Ningching, in Pecheli, by the appearance there of the ridiculous tail-cutting mania. One of the Viceroy's deputies sent to investigate the matter was buried alive. The local news from the ports and Hong Kong is scanty. At Shanghai the hearing of the perjury charge arising out of the *Tunsin* collision was proceeding; and some correspondence had taken place between the United States Vice-Consul and the Taoutai regarding the foreshore of the river. A correspondent at Chefoo complains that this port, which was a favourite watering place, has obtained an unjustly bad name for fever, in consequence of a few exceptional cases. At Hong Kong the competitive examination system was being put into force for Chinese clerks.

The news from the seat of war in Japan is unimportant. The daily papers make mention of a few skirmishes, but no action of a definite character is recorded. It was, expected that a decisive battle is shortly to be fought, and that the Government were massing all the available troops for the emergency. A body of troops numbering about 5,000 men, under the command of Prince Higashi Fushimi-no-miya, had been despatched, and it was presumed that until the arrival of this reinforcement at the scene of the conflict no important effort would be made. The Mikado still remained at Kioto, but the native papers stated that he would return in a few days to Tokio. One or two slight shocks of earthquake had been felt in Yokohama.

From the Straits Settlements there is no news of importance. The two Chinese women who were detected in an endeavour to pass a quantity of counterfeit dollars at the Chartered Mercantile Bank have been tried before the Supreme Court at Singapore, and one was sentenced to five years' imprisonment, the other being acquitted. There has been a further recovery of salvage from the wreck of the steamer *Gloria*, and hopes are entertained of saving the vessel itself. Advices from Atchin announce that the Dutch have captured the stronghold of the ex-Rajah of Simpang Olim.

THE SHANGHAI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE CONVENTION.

It is to be regretted that the commendable patience with which the Committee of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce have been awaiting Sir THOS. WADE's long expected memorandum was not exhausted a little sooner than was the case, and that some such letter as that recently forwarded to the London Committee had not been despatched at an earlier stage of proceedings. Had such been the fact there is every probability that it would have done some good, and it would at least have had the effect of inducing a little more alacrity on the part of the Government than has been displayed by them during the protracted negotiations which have been going on. However, we trust that the action which has at last been taken may prove "better late than never," and that it will be followed up with energy by the representatives of the Shanghai Chamber here to whom it has been addressed, and it is satisfactory that they will have the advantage of the explanations in the recent Blue-book to assist them in any representations they may consider it necessary to make. The Shanghai Chamber of Commerce can hardly be blamed for having thought it desirable to wait until Sir T. WADE's memorandum was complete before taking steps to bring any remarks of their own before the Government, and we cannot but reiterate the regret which we have more than once expressed at the somewhat unfortunate and certainly misleading course of action which has been adopted in this matter. It would naturally be concluded that Sir THOS. WADE could complete any memorandum he might think it necessary to write in the space of a few weeks, and ordinary courtesy almost made it incumbent upon those interested to wait until he had done so. This reasonable and respectful forbearance has therefore been scarcely well met by the protracted delay; and we almost think the Committee of the Shanghai Chamber might without impropriety have taken, some time back, the action which they have now inaugurated. Fortunately, however, the additional delay which has occurred while the matter is being referred to the Indian Government will give the opportunity which might otherwise have been lost of bringing the views of the leading merchants in China under the cognisance of the Government here. It would undoubtedly be a mistake to ratify the Convention without taking these views into very careful consideration, and it is perhaps to be regretted that Sir THOMAS WADE did not formally invite an expression of them before he left China, in the same way that Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK some years ago asked the mercantile public of Hong Kong to meet him and express their ideas on the Convention which he had then concluded with the Chinese Government. No doubt the peculiar form of the negotiations, originating as they did with the MARGARY difficulty, and being consequently in their first stage of a political rather than a commercial character, made it inadvisable, if not impossible, to call for formal memorials in advance, as was done by Sir RUTHERFORD; but at least when the Convention had been drawn up, the merchants might reasonably have been called upon to express their views, as they are doing at the present time. The gentlemen who represent the Shanghai Chamber here are men of experience, and their Chairman, Mr. MICHIE, is specially entitled to be heard, not only from his long residence in China, but from his having taken part in many matters of this description, and being well versed in such questions.

CHINESE IMMIGRANTS.

It is somewhat remarkable that attention here has been aroused from two very different quarters to the question of Chinese immigration into European countries or colonies. As recently noticed, the Chinese in America have sent in a petition to Senator MORTON, with a view to obtaining some amelioration of their condition; and late advices from our own colony of Queensland show that the Chinese question is likely to become equally important there—the local Legislature, indeed, having already passed a Bill with a view to restraining the Chinese, though it still requires the confirmation of the Home Government before it becomes law. In both places the question is at bottom the same, though it has, of course, assumed a somewhat

different shape in the United States and Queensland, and to some extent its different aspects must be considered separately. In the United States the Chinese labour question is a very old one. Ever since the completion of the Pacific Railway, the accomplishment of which work was due in a great degree to the Chinese themselves, the labouring population in San Francisco have been bitterly hostile to the Chinese, and several severe and wanton acts of cruelty and oppression have in consequence been perpetrated against the despised Asiatic rivals. In this state of affairs it appears that the Chinese in California have petitioned Senator MORTON to bring in a Bill with the object of checking Chinese immigration. They suggest that a tax of \$100 a head should be put on every Chinaman landing in America, and that the proceeds of this should be devoted to paying the passage back to China of those Chinamen who desire to go; and it is further proposed that the steamer companies should be induced to take Chinamen back to their native land at \$30 a head, while charging \$75 to bring them from China. That the Chinese in California have only too good ground for complaint as to the manner in which they are treated is certain; but the remedy which they propose is somewhat noticeable; and we hardly imagine that our astute American cousins will fail to see through the bearing of the proposed Bill. The Chinese already in America place themselves by it in precisely the same attitude as the Irish and other labourers. They have no objection, having already the command of the field, that restrictive measures should be introduced which will have the effect of reducing competition and increasing their earnings. The idea is a clever one; but it is to be hoped that no error will be made as to the precise bearing of the Bill, and that the interest which the Chinese who have set it on foot have in its being passed will be duly borne in mind. We have always considered that the outcry against the Chinese immigrant in America is as unwise as unjust, and that it will be a grave error to do anything which would deprive the United States of valuable labour.

A similar view we hold to be the sound one also with respect to the Chinese labour question in Queensland. Its bearing is very clearly set forth in the article and the letters which have appeared in *The Times* on the subject, which we reproduce, as well as by an old China resident who writes to us on the subject. There are two phases of the matter which need to be treated separately. First, we have to consider the competition of Chinamen on the gold fields, and secondly their competition in general labour. As respects the first, we can scarcely see that there is much injustice in making Chinese pay a reasonable sum for permission to work upon the gold fields. Such a tax is all the Government is likely to obtain out of the Mongolian diggers, and it is just that they should pay something for the privileges they obtain. But as respects Chinese, who come and settle down as labourers and servants, it would clearly be against the best interests of a rising colony to throw obstacles in the way of so useful a set of men. The question of placing restrictions upon the Chinese in Queensland acquires a somewhat serious aspect in connection with the colonisation of the northern part, where the heat is too severe to admit of Europeans doing outdoor work. It would clearly be a great mistake to allow a narrow restrictive policy to deprive us of labour which would be invaluable in the development of a very important colonial possession.

A DETAILED account of the distress which has been caused by the famine in the Korea, to which we have from time to time called attention, has been furnished to *The Times*. The state of affairs which is disclosed shows very clearly the grave error which the Koreans have made by the continuance of their exclusive policy as regards foreign nations. There can be very little doubt that, as the correspondent of our contemporary suggests, the Koreans, notwithstanding their exclusiveness would have looked with satisfaction upon the arrival of a foreign vessel with supplies of food; and there can also be no question that had they opened their ports, as has been done in China and Japan, the sufferings which they have had to undergo would have been much less severe than they have been. The present ought to be a favourable opportunity for again urging upon them an

amicable opening of ports to foreign nations, and we trust that Sir HARRY PARKES, our Minister in Japan, may be on the watch for an opportunity to bring about this result. It seems very strange that the Korea should grant advantages to Japan which are denied to other nations, and we cannot but think that when the Treaty between Japan and the Korea was signed, our Government should have demanded to be at once accorded the like privileges.

"H.M." has written a letter to *The Times*, in which, referring to a statement in an extract from the *Celestial Empire*, regarding opium-smoking, to the effect that both the Chinese Minister and the EMPRESS were "moderate indulgers in the drug," he emphatically denies the truth of this assertion, so far as H.E. KUO is concerned. He says that the whole life of KUO SUNG-TAO disproves the accusation; for, unlike many of his countrymen who have contented themselves with writing essays on the immorality of opium-smoking, or with launching counterblasts against it after the manner of our own King JAMES in the case of tobacco, he has gone to work, and, commencing at home by precept and example, extended his influence until, it is said, there was not an opium-smoker in the place where he lived. Further, on his appointment to the Court of St. James's, the greatest care was exercised by him in order to exclude the possibility of his staff containing a single individual addicted to the vice.

THE Chinese labourers in Cuba have drawn up a memorial of their grievances, in which they complain of ill-usage on the part of their employers. We are informed that no official information has been received with regard to it at the Chinese Legation.

THE *Gazette* contains the official announcement that the Board of Trade have received from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs a despatch from Her MAJESTY'S Acting Consul at Pakhoi, notifying the opening of that port to British trade.

THE MAIL ROUTE FROM AUSTRALIA TO SUEZ.

A writer in *The Times*, Mr. C. M. Smith, lately undertook to make comparisons between the time occupied by the steamers traversing the Cape line and those of the P. and O. Company on the Suez route. But notwithstanding some exceptionally fast passages made by a few steamers, he advocates the Suez route as a permanent thing, and herein he shows wisdom and experience. Most merchants know how the attempts to convey mails by the Cape have signally failed. But the writer goes on to argue that the service by Suez might be done in eleven or twelve days' less time, but his demonstration of how this is to be effected is singularly void. In fact, he seems to jump to conclusions, and state them as facts. The only tangible scheme he illustrates is the alteration of the service from Melbourne to Aden direct, instead of Galle, and he quotes the distances. To quote the distance from Melbourne to Galle and from the latter to Aden may suit the landsman who knows nothing of navigation. If Mr. Smith had obtained the aid of any commander acquainted with those seas who would study his charts, and not an ordinary Mercator's map of the world, he would have found that the actual saving of distance by coming direct to Aden would be about 300 miles, or say one day's steam. This slight difference is not to be compared for a moment with the superior advantages of Galle as a junction for the Mail service with England, India, China and Japan.

Correspondence.

THE CHINAMAN IN QUEENSLAND.

A correspondent at Brisbane writes as follows:—

BRISBANE, JUNE 21, 1877.

I have been somewhat amused and not a little surprised at finding that Sir Arthur Kennedy, whose public career I had occasion to watch when in China, will have very much the same problems to deal with here as he had when Governor of Hong Kong. Johnny Chinaman is an undoubted feature of the place, and the difficulties of dealing with him are becoming more and more felt. Your readers are already well acquainted with what the Chinese labour question is in these parts. The Chinaman is a strong competitor with the European, and the feelings entertained with regard to him are anything but friendly. In consequence of this the local Legislature is desirous of bringing in restrictive measures to keep the Chinaman out. I only hope that they will be emphatically negated at home, as no graver

mistake could possibly be made. In a new country like this, and more especially considering the heat which has to be encountered—at times almost as bad as that of China—Asiatic labour must be indispensable, and it will be indeed penny wise and pound foolish to exclude such men because, for a time and in certain special directions, they happen to compete with the English labourers. I imagine that Sir Arthur Kennedy will hardly give his support to such measures as are proposed, though, in face of the evidently strong public feeling on the subject, he has a difficult question to deal with. I do not go the length of holding that the Chinese should have all the benefits of our protection scot-free, and that some special taxes may not advantageously and reasonably be imposed upon such purely transitory visitors, who from their way of life contribute little or nothing to the Exchequer directly; but I do hold that such measures should not be of a restrictive nature, and that it would be a very grave error to do what the public here stricken with "yellow fever" would like to see done, namely, to drive them away from the country altogether. It is fortunate that in Sir Arthur Kennedy the Chinese will find a Governor who is, as his past career shows, always willing to do them justice. As to the difficulties of governing them, I think they are vastly exaggerated, and I have no doubt myself from what I know of the Chinese in Hong Kong and elsewhere that it will be quite possible to maintain order among them here and to make them not only a harmless but a profitable element in the Colony.

SIR THOMAS WADE'S ADROITNESS.

(To the Editor of the London and China Telegraph.)

SIR,—I observe in one of the morning papers (the *Daily Telegraph*) a cleverly conceived article with reference to the Blue-book on the Margary murder and the Chefoo Convention. That paper, however, gives Sir Thomas Wade credit for an amount of diplomatic astuteness which even those who are fully willing to recognise his talents and his merits will scarcely attribute to him in connection with the present matter. It is gravely set forth that Sir Thomas Wade "first demanded satisfaction for the Yunau outrage," and then "adroitly making this a plea for the opening up of the whole question of our relations with China . . . forced the hands of the Celestial Government in regard to these questions also." This is true with the exception of the first and the last words. It can scarcely be said that there was much adroitness in the matter, seeing that the Chinese simply refused such satisfaction as Sir Thomas Wade had demanded; and the Convention touches but very little on the general questions, and cannot be held to settle them and obtain reparation for the Margary murder *also*. Sir Thomas Wade wished to place himself in a firm position, and the Chinese assisted him to do so by forcing him to deal only upon two widely different subjects. Having got so far we find Sir Thomas Wade's ground adroitly enough changed; but whether the adroitness was on his side is another question. The Chinese having succeeded in this have wisely left the commercial part of the business to the chapter of accidents. The claim for reparation for the murder of Margary cannot now be renewed, and they have thus at last the game entirely in their hands; and unless our Government be very wary they will find themselves shuffled off from obtaining commercial concessions of any real value, so that the end will be that after three years' negotiation we shall, in accordance with the well-known proverb, come to the ground between **TWO STOOLS.**

London, August 29.

THE CHINESE ENVOYS.

The second Chinese Envoy H.E. Liu has been on a visit to the various places of interest in Dublin. On Monday last he visited the Lord Mayor, and was entertained at luncheon, and on the following day, he went, in company of the Mayor, to the Training Schools in Marlborough-street, and expressed much interest in them, obtaining the special grant of a half-holiday to the scholars in celebration of the visit. The party have also been to Trinity College, and inscribed their names in Chinese in the visitors' book. They next visited the Mountjoy Convict Prison, over which they were shown by Captain Barlow, and they expressed (as may be expected, considering what prisons are in China) great appreciation of its cleanliness and order. They were also taken to the National Gallery, through which they were conducted by Sir George F. Hodson, Bart., Colonel L. G. McKelvie, K.C.B., members of the board, and Mr. Kennedy. H.E. Liu manifested a special interest in the various works of art forming the collection. After a full inspection they next visited the Royal Irish Academy, the honours of which were done by Captain McEniry, resident curator. The Envoy thoroughly appreciated the value and interest attached to the rare collection of relics of ancient Ireland contained there, and was very greatly pleased with a very remarkable collection of Chinese portrait prints. The party afterwards visited the Bank of Ireland and the City Hall. Everywhere they were received with the greatest courtesy and respect. His Excellency Liu-ta-jen, attended by Mr. Liu, Attaché to the Chinese Legation, and Mr. Walter Hillier, accompanied by Colonel Canfield, occupied the Viceregal box in the Gaiety Theatre on Tuesday night.

While at Stoke-upon-Trent the two Envoys visited Messrs. Minton's porcelain and earthenware works. They were accompanied by Mr. Robert Heath, M.P., and Mr. C. D. Alderley; Mr. C. M. Campbell, M.P., head of the firm, conducted the party over the works and showed the various processes. They afterwards went to the Campbell Brick and Tile Company's Works, and inspected the making of encaustic tiles.

H. E. Liu started on Wednesday morning by the nine o'clock train from Harcourt-street for Rathdrum, whence the party proceeded to visit the Seven Churches of Glendalough and the Vale of Avoca, between which two charming spots they spent a most enjoyable day. They returned to town by the five o'clock train, and in the interval between that time and dinner his Excellency visited the poplin manufactory of William Fry and Co., and evinced a special interest in the various stages undergone by the material ere it comes out finished as the celebrated Irish poplin. After dinner the Envoy paid a visit to Hengler's Circus, where the large audience accorded him an enthusiastic reception. H. E. Liu and suite left in the limited mail for Belfast, where they arrived on Thursday morning, and after a stay of a few hours, during which he visited some of the large factories in the town, left by the Larne and Staurers short sea route for Scotland.

It is satisfactory to find that the Envoys evince so much interest in the practical side of English life. Indeed, they seem indefatigable in their efforts to acquire really sound and useful information.

H. E. Kuo Tah Jen was unfortunately compelled to return from his tour from Stoke-upon-Trent, in consequence of ill-health, and is at present in London. This was, we understand, a great disappointment to him, as Glasgow, Edinburgh, Sheffield, Liverpool, and some other places had notified their intention of giving him an entertainment when he should visit them.

TELEGRAMS FROM THE FAR EAST.

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

SHANGHAI, AUGUST 25.—Tone of Cotton Goods quiet; 8½ lbs. Grey Shirtings, Tls. 1.8.6; Silk dull; No. 4 Tsatlee, Tls. 380.

HONG KONG MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

HONG KONG, AUGUST 25.—Tone of Cotton Goods flat; 8½ lbs. Grey Shirtings, \$2.27½; 16-24 Water Twist \$95; Total export of Tea to date 95,000,000 lbs.

EXCHANGES, &c.

[For dates see first page.]

ON LONDON.

At	Bank Bills.	Credits.	Documentary.
Yokohama, 6 m.s.	4s. 1d.	4s. 1½d.	4s. 1½d.
Shanghai "	5s. 5½d. to 5s. 5½d.	5s. 5½d. to 5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
Canton "	4s. 0½d.	4s. 1d.	4s. 1½d.
Hong Kong "	4s. 1d.	4s. 1½d.	4s. 1½d.
Manila "	4s. 1½d.	4s. 1½d. to 4s. 1½d.	4s. 1½d. to 4s. 1½d.
Singapore "	4s. 3½d.	4s. 3½d.	4s. 3½d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

	At Shanghai.	At Hong Kong.
Bills on India	Rs. 309 to 310½	Rs. 229½
" Hong Kong	25½ to 26 dis.	—
Bar silver	Tls. 111.2.0	8 prem. (nominal)
Mexican dollars	Tls. 75.8.0	1½ prem. (nominal)

SHANGHAI SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Shanghai Dock Company, Tls. 30½.
Shanghai Gas Company, Tls. 12½.
Steam Tug and Boat Association, nominal.
French Gas Company, Tls. 7½.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, \$580.
North China Insurance Company, Tls. 860.
Yangtze Insurance Association, Tls. 702½.
Union Insurance Society.
China Traders Company (Limited), \$3,725.
China Fire Insurance Company, Tls. 150.
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Tls. 92.
Chinese Imperial Loan, £105.
Pootung Dock Company, Tls. 55.
China Coast Steam Navigation Company, Tls. 67½.

HONG KONG SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank 39 per cent. prem.
Hong Kong Gas Company, \$75 per share.
Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock, 25 per cent. discount.
China Traders' Insurance Company, \$2,700 per share.
Hotel Shares, \$50 per share.
Hong Kong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company, 7 per cent. dis.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, £25 per share.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, \$75 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company, \$150 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company, \$25 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan, £105 (exchange 4s. 1½d.).
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company, Tls. 30 per share.

SINGAPORE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Tanjong Pagar Dock Shares (\$100 paid), \$130.
New Harbour Dock Company (\$100 paid), par.
Singapore Gas Company (£5 paid), par.
Glen Mining Company (\$45 paid), \$10.
Singapore Steamship Company (Limited), par.

* The latest telegrams report the rate for six months' bank bills at Singapore 3s. 1½d., Hong Kong 3s. 1½d., at Shanghai 5s. 4½d.

SHIPPING POSTSCRIPT.

ARRIVALS NOT IN THE TABLES.—August 30, at Falmouth, from Sourabaya, Frenching; at Liverpool, from Rangoon, Carria Delap; 23, at Hamburg, from Batavia, Priscilla; 30, at Greenock, from Maulmain, Lady Allan; at Queenstown, from Rangoon, Ravenscrag; from Bassein, J. Havgvalstait; at San Francisco, from Hong Kong, Stracathro; 31, at Falmouth, from Rangoon, Araby Maid, Thirza; from Sourabaya, Jules Dufaire; off Holyhead, from Rangoon, Hippolyta; passed Deal, (supposed), Galley of Lorne (str.), Hankow, for London.

DEPARTURES.—August 28, from Hamburg, for Hong Kong, India; 28, for Yokohama, Iphigenia; 29, from Penarth, for Singapore, Britania; 30, from Cardiff, for Singapore, Europa; for Java, Pieter Adolf; from London, for Singapore, &c., Radnorshire (str.); for Batavia, Frida Lehment; from Penarth, for Singapore, G. P. Haeddel; 31, from Cardiff, Jewima C.; from Southampton, for Batavia, Torrington (str.).

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.—August 30, Konig der Nederlanden, Nieuwe Diep, for Batavia.

SPOKEN.—Prospero Doge, Akyab, for Channel, July 26, 11 N., 26 W.; Derbyshire, Rangoon, for Queenstown, July 7, 18 S., 4 W.; Jennie Barker, Rangoon for Scilly, June 6, 28 S., 44 E.; H.J.K.B. (Anst. barq.), Bassein for Falmouth, August 8, 26 N., 30 W.; Goatfell, Rangoon for Cork, August 10, 25 S., 6 E.; Ironsides, Singapore for London, August 12, 18 S., 2 W.

CASUALTIES.—Rio de Janeiro, the Abel, from Rotterdam to Samarang, has not yet completed her discharge; Hong Kong, Aug. 27, Derwickshire, Saigon to Manila, with rice, ashore; Aug. 29, got off, stowed in here, with no apparent damage; Yokohama, Aug. 23, Carl Ludwig, Foochow for Otago, put in here to repair damage, has bowsprit, rudderhead and foreyard sprung, and sternpost started; Amoy, Aug. 25, Johanna and Wilhelm, here from Cebu, will have to repair and recopper, broke six 'tween deckbeams and several iron knees, during severe gales; Rangoon, Aug. 27, Vermont, reported wrecked Tonas-serim coast; Aug. 25, Krishna, shoal lighthouse carried away; Sourabaya, Aug. 30, the Alice (Brit. three masted schooner), of Port Louis, with specie and in ballast, totally lost on Soimba island, crew saved; captain died in port, 820 sovereigns saved.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Rio de Janeiro, sailed, July 25, David Brown, for Java; 26, Doctor Metzger; 31, Coriana; August 5, Aldebaran, all three for Batavia; St. Helena, arrived and left, August 7, Professor Daa, Batavia for Rotterdam; Aurora; 8, Angela P.; 9, Orskur, all from Akyab for Channel; 8, Alpha, Menam, Rangoon for Channel; 8, John C. Potter; 13, Churchstow, Bassein for Falmouth; 10, Nyassa, Hong Kong for London; 11, Amadeo, Singapore for Marseilles. Passed: 7, Canute, Maulmain for London; 8, Svea, from Akyab; Jessie Osborne, from Bassein, for Falmouth. Table Bay, sailed, July 31, Glendovey for Guam. East London, sailed, July 31, Bienfateur, for Guam.

SPOKEN.—Eunna and Alice, Java to Falmouth, July 6, 22 S., 1 W.; Carolus Magua, Singapore to London, July 27, 4 N., 92 E.

A TELEGRAM, dated Hong Kong, Aug. 29, states that the Derwickshire has been got off and towed into port; she sustained no apparent damage.

YOKOHAMA.—Aug. 28, the Carl Ludwig, from Foochow for Otago, put in here to repair damage sustained in severe gales.

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK—SEASON 1876-77.

Date.	TEA.					SILK.
	From Shang- hai and Hankow	From Foo- chow.	From Amoy.	From Canton, Macao, &c.	Total lbs.	Total Bales and Cases.
From May 16, 1877, to July 13, 1877	41815276	16117095	345496	6144989	64533323	1376
From May 16, 1876, to July 13, 1876	39617574	20719618	750572	6094486	65194840	3395
TO THE CONTINENT.						
From June 1, to July 13, 1877	...	...	...	...	104800	565
Do. do. to do. 1876	...	...	...	...	497088	4444
TO UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.						
From June 1, to July 13, 1877	...	...	...	...	5746332	241
Do. do. to do. 1876	...	...	...	...	5967622	176
TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.						
From June 1, to July 13, 1877	...	...	...	...	5,761,141	...
Do. do. to do. 1876	...	...	...	...	2,310,847	...

From	Tea—lbs.	Silk, bales	From	Tea—lbs.	Silk, bales
1843 to 1844	51,032,400	...	1864 to 1865	43,236,470	32,313
1845 to 1846	57,334,200	19,600	1865 to 1866	114,333,042	62,890
1846 to 1847	63,932,000	22,114	1866 to 1867	118,423,200	60,052
1847 to 1848	77,327,000	61,233	1867 to 1868	116,800,430	57,119
1848 to 1849	92,340,300	50,161	1868 to 1869	142,780,804	70,917
1849 to 1850	76,900,253	63,815	1869 to 1870	139,401,193	63,807
1850 to 1851	65,799,792	63,134	1870 to 1871	131,969,450	61,329
1851 to 1852	85,500,153	61,169	1871 to 1872	119,771,395	61,799
1852 to 1853	90,066,160	70,614	1872 to 1873	151,869,362	67,263
1853 to 1854	109,831,040	79,199	1873 to 1874	144,584,620	67,373
1854 to 1855	121,273,580	73,887	1874 to 1875	161,961,077	85,169
1855 to 1856	117,462,588	46,603	1875 to 1876	166,318,297	87,468

THE Civil Service Gazette says:—We announced last week the resignation by Mr. Frank Ives Scudamore, C.B., of his post in Constantinople of director of the International Ottoman Post Office. We have now the satisfaction of stating that the differences between Mr. Scudamore and the Porte, or rather the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, have been arranged, and Mr. Scudamore retains his official position.

Monetary and Commercial.

The following are the latest quotations of Banking and other Companies connected with the Far East:—Agra Bank, 11 to 11½; Chartered Bank of India, 21 to 22; Chartered Mercantile Bank, 27 to 29; Comptoir D'Escompte, f.665; Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, 33 to 35; Oriental Bank, 45 to 46; P. and O. Company, 38 to 40; Messageries Maritimes, f.612½; Suez Canal, f.700; Japan Loan 9 per cent., 109 to 111; ditto, 7 per cent., 101 to 103; China Loan, 101 to 103.

The Oriental Sugar Refinery Company of Hong Kong (Limited) has been registered. It is proposed by this company to acquire the business of sugar refiners and dealers, at present carried on by Messrs. Smith, Frederick Dawson, and Wahee, at Hong Kong. The capital is £120,000, which is divided into £10 shares. The following gentlemen have signed the articles of association:—J. B. Alliot, Bloomsbury Works, Nottingham, fifty shares; J. W. Cordon, 54, Miller-street, Glasgow, fifty shares; J. Beattie, 50, Buccleugh-street, Dumfries, fifty shares; F. G. Dawson, 103, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, ten shares; W. McGregor Smith, South Hackney, London, one share; J. Clewer, 27, Finsbury-place, fifty shares; and J. Fisher, 21, Mark-lane, London, ten shares.

Advices of heavy Tea settlements at Shanghai, notwithstanding the warnings which have been given, have had the natural effect of causing the market here to give way entirely, both in tone and price for all but teas of really fine quality. As will be seen by the details in our market report, a fall of about 1d. per lb. on all good common to medium teas is noted. This is not surprising in the face of the fact that purchases have been made in China at rates fully up to those of last season at this time, when the teas bought eventually sold on this market at 1d. to 5d. per lb. loss. Any hope of an ultimate falling off in the total export for the season 1877-8 seems now more than doubtful, and the reason for such action as has been taken in China is quite inexplicable, seeing that, with one or two isolated exceptions in fine teas, no good has been done by the Tea importing this season; but on the contrary heavy losses have been made in some cases, and the prospects for common teas have long been of the most unpromising character. But still there have been people found sufficiently ill-advised to invest in an article which for years past has been sold at a loss. Without further supplies, there is enough of common teas to last till next Spring, and the stock is increasing. The *Eliza Shaw* has just arrived with a cargo of old leaf which, according to last sales, is worth 6½d. to 7½d. per lb. The latest advices by telegram give 97,000,000 lb., against last year, to 31st inst., 103,000,000 lb., while stocks of Congou at Shanghai were 50,000 chests more than last year at the same time, so that at present there are no signs of the short export so confidently expected a month ago, and so much hoped for by those who have the well-being of the trade at heart, and who hope that the position here may be made more profitable.

The Silk market continues as dull and discouraging as ever; indeed, if possible, the stagnation appears to be on the increase, notwithstanding that by the latest advices the settlements in China and Japan are very small. Indeed, the total amount of Chinas this season to London is only 2,000 bales, so that there cannot possibly be any quantity here till October, and the market in China is reported dull and drooping. The only feature giving any encouragement is that the deliveries have been a shade better, especially within the last few days, but the unsettled state of affairs on the Continent generally, and the untoward condition of commercial and manufacturing matters in Lyons especially, take all spirit and enterprise out of the trade. It seems, however, still reasonable to believe that the stagnation is entirely exceptional, and that it would take very little at the present moment to cause a turn for the better.

In the Produce Markets with few important exceptions, all articles have exhibited continued dullness, and the movements in value have frequently been unfavourable to both importers and holders. The advance in the Bank rate of discount has exercised little if any effect. Tea continues flat; common grades of Congou have been sold in auction at a further reduction, and new Pingsuey Greens below valuations. The Silk market is in a condition of complete stagnation. Good and fine qualities of Coffee are again higher, but common kinds are in large supply and lower in value. Sugar has been quiet but steady. The demand for floating cargoes of Rice continues, and thirty cargoes have been sold during the week at a further advance. The quarterly sales of Cinnamon have gone off at an advance of 2d. to 5d. upon the prices realised at the May sales. Black Pepper is dull, and White continues to decline. Manila Hemp is again lower. Nutmegs have slightly advanced. Tin is dull at unchanged quotations.

The Silver Market has been firm since the raising of the Bank rate, bars being quoted 54½d. to 54¾d. per ounce. It is estimated that the German Government will sell about a million sterling of their demonitised silver here during the month of September, against which they will take a proportionate amount of gold, chiefly, it is believed, from the Bank of England. Mexican dollars are quoted 53½d., showing a fall of ½d. per oz.

The P. and O. steamer *Cathay*, with the heavy portion of last inward mail, brings £569,322 in bullion and specie, beside some gold coin from Alexandria, of which the value is not yet known. The sovereigns from Australia amount to £297,624, and the bar gold to £143,789, also silver valued at £4,476. The remainder is made up—£51,333 in coin from Japan, £63,300 in bar gold from Madras and Bombay, and £8,800 in sovereigns from Hong Kong.

DOCUMENTARY AND PRIVATE BILLS.

Colombo ...	...	...	1s. 8½d.
Singapore...	...	...	3s. 9d. to 8s. 9½d.
Hong Kong ...	...	...	3s. 9d. to 3s. 9½d.
Shanghai...	...	...	5s. 2d. to 5s. 2½d.

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.

Consequent upon advices of heavy settlements in China, the market has given way considerably, and all good common to medium are lower by 1d. per lb. as compared with last week, first crop leaf, sweet useful teas, selling at 8½d. to 9d., and with Pekoe flavour at 1s. to 1s. 1d. per lb. The Teas of course show serious loss to the shippers, but not to the Chinese producers, or they would not be such eager sellers as this season in China again indicates by the heavy export to date. Were a total stoppage of shipments of third crop leaf (which is not wanted here) to take place there would be some prospect of saving losses; as for profits, such seems to be ignored—the aim of shippers being apparently to flood this market at high cost, which is increased by the high steamer freights on common Tea equal to 15 to 20 per cent. on cost. Green Tea: The new Ping Sneya which have come to hand are very inferior, and only the No. 1 Gunpowders have sold at anything like fair value, at 1s. 10d. to 2s.; the lower lines of the different kinds sell at most extraordinary low prices, down to 6½d. per lb. for Gunpowder. India Leaf: Supplies as usual, at this time, are beginning to arrive. The City of Carthage, from Calcutta on 24th July, took 1,702,449 lbs., being the largest cargo of tea ever despatched.

Messrs. Arthur Capel and Co.'s Circular says:—We have had a very quiet market during the past week, and the amount of business has been smaller than for some time past. Good to fine kinds of Congou are firmly held, but they are dull of sale, whilst common to fair kinds have sold at a further decline, especially at public sale without reserve, it being very difficult to get offers for this class of Tea privately. Congou.—Red-leaf kinds: Siftings remain steady, the quantity offering being moderate. Common to good common, both of old and new season, show no change. Fair to good Saryuns kinds have been in fair request at previous prices. Good Kaisow kinds from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d., have also been inquired for; the finer kinds have been less saleable. Pak Lin kinds have been without change for good kinds; the fair descriptions have sold rather lower. Black-leaf kinds: Common to good common of old season are without change. In new sales have been made from 7½d. to 9½d., showing fully ½d. per lb. decline; fair kinds as well as fair to good medium are dull of sale at rather lower rates. Good to fine kinds are firmly held, but it is difficult to get bids at previous prices finest show no change. New-makes kinds: Common to fair have sold at last week's prices; the better kinds have been readily taken at full prices. Souchongs: The demand is inactive, and prices have ruled in favour of buyers. Oolongs show no improvement; the Amoy and Swatow kinds are dull of sale, even at the low rates current; good to fine Formosa kinds are saleable. Scented Teas.—Canton Capers: Common kinds have sold ½d. per lb. lower; the better kinds are also hardly so readily taken as before. Orange Pekoes show no material alteration. Foochow Capers remain much as before. Orange Pekoes have sold at rather lower prices. Green Teas: The demand for old season's show no improvement, and prices remain much as before. About 5,000 packages new season's were sold without reserve Wednesday at from 6d. to 2s. 2d. per lb., being about the same as the opening rates. The public sales have comprised 15,763 packages, which have been sold without reserve. The deliveries for the week, as compared with last year, are as follows, viz.:

	1877.	1876.
Home Consumption ...	2,254,574	2,230,062
Coastwise ...	699,117	820,020
Exports ...	678,749	796,638
	3,632,440	3,846,720

SILK.

There is no alteration in the market which has exhibited extreme dullness throughout the week. Quotations are without change.

CINNAMON.—The quarterly public sales held on the 27th ult. offered a total of 1,059 bales Ceylon, against 2,434 bales in May, and 1,196 bales in August, 1876. A good business has been done recently by private contract at advancing prices, and at the sales an active demand prevailed, and nearly the whole of the small supply was disposed of, viz., 900 bales, at an irregular advance, fine being 1d. to 3d., medium qualities 3d. to 5d., and in some instances 6d., and fourth sort 2d. to 2d. above the May sale. Subjoined is the result in detail:—

208 bales First sort, good to fine at ...	2/7	3/0
superior ...	2/1	3/5
ordinary to medium ...	2/3	2/8
422 bales Second sort, fine to superior ...	2/7	2/10
medium to good ...	2/3	2/6
ordinary ...	2/1	2/2
273 bales Third sort, good to superior ...	2/2	2/3
ordinary to medium ...	1/11	2/1
156 bales Fourth sort, good to fine ...	1/9	1/11
ordinary to medium ...	1/8	1/8

1,059 bales

Of Chips, 330 bags Ceylon sold readily at an advance of about ½d. per lb., ordinary at 4½d., medium at 4½d. to 5½d., good to fine 6½d. to 6½d., cuttings, &c., at 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 7½d. per lb.

CORROX.—In the London market transactions have been on a restricted scale, and with prolonged dullness prices have shown a downward tendency, but East India descriptions exhibit only a slight decline either on the spot or afloat, whilst American future delivery is ½d. lower. Quotations: On the spot, Timivelly 5½d. to 5½d. fair to good; Western Madras 4½d. to 5½d., middling fair to good; Coconada 5½d., fair; Scinde 4½d., good fair; Bengal 4½d. to 4½d., fair to good; Rangoon 4½d. to 4½d., good. For arrival, Timivelly 5½d. to 5 7-16d. April sailing to August shipment, good fair.

COFFEE.—As is usual towards the close of the season an increasing proportion of the supply of Plantation Ceylon has consisted of undesirable qualities, which have been rather slow of sale, and prices after slightly advancing have been in buyers' favour, whilst coloury has sold with competition and shows an advance of 2s., middling to good selling from 109s. to 112s. Native Ceylon has advanced 1s., good ordinary quoted 86s. 6d. Quotations are:—Plantation tringe and low kinds from 74s. to 94s. 6d., common to good small 92s. 6d. to 101s., fine ordinary to low middling faded and grey 93s. to 106s. 6d., middling 107s. 6d. to 109s. 6d., good middling to fine 110s. to 114s., bold 114s. to 120s. 6d., pea-berry 107s. to 114s., Native small 81s. 6d., fine ordinary 88s. 6d., bold 94s., pea-berry 94s. to 92s.; of 1,340 bags Manila offered 700 bags sold, good ordinary pale greenish Indian at 85s. 6d., good pale ditto at 89s., damaged at 83s. to 86s., the remainder being bought in, Indian at 87s. to 88s., yellow 95s., a parcel of 150 bags Singapore was sold at 82s. per cwt.

CUTCH is in limited inquiry. At auction of 1,409 boxes Pegu 300 boxes fine, Elephant, sold at 24s. 6d., one lot 24s. 8d., the remainder being bought in, Flag B8 at 25s., MM in shirtings 27s. 6d.

CHINA STRAW PLATE.—At auction the good supply of 670 bales met a moderate demand, but holders being in most cases free sellers, about 450 bales were disposed of at easier rates. White, common, coarse, and mixed £8 2s. 6d. to £9, good ordinary white to medium £9 7s. 6d. to £12, good medium to good kinds £12 5s. to £15 15s., fine narrow £16 10s. to £17 15s., Cord-ridge from £14 15s. to £20 10s. Mottled, rough wide £6 5s. to £6 17s. 6d., good ordinary £7 2s. 6d. to £7 7s. 6d., good £14 10s. Black and White £8 to £16 10s.

CHINA GRASS.—68 bales damaged sold, 1st class at £53.

CHINA BRISTLES.—38 cases were partly sold at 1s. 3d.

CANTHARIDIN.—In public sale 10 cases China were bought in at 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d. or withdrawn.

CAMBER.—There has been more doing on the spot and about 500 tons have been sold at 20s. 3d. ex ship and quay, all faults, to 20s. 6d. for whole bales ex quay. About 2,000 bags cubes have also been sold at 27s. 6d. for dark to 29s. for good but blocky, with a few at 30s. per cwt.

CHINA PRESERVES.—18 cases Ginger were bought in at 28s. per case; 30 cases ditto sold at 4½d.

COCONUT OIL is in more request. Cochin at £43 10s., Ceylon in pipes at £38 10s.

EBONY.—140 logs (27 tons) Ceylon sold at £26 5s.

GUM COPAL.—Of 105 cases Manila offered 20 cases soft amber partly dark and rather rough sold at 20s. 6d. per cwt.; 85 cases good yellow Manila sort (from Barcelona) sold at 21s., 693 bags hard ditto bought in at 25s., except 22 bags which sold (without reserve) at 17s. 6d.

HEMP.—At the periodical auctions a good supply of Manila met only lower offers, and the whole of the sound was bought in, damaged selling at easy rates. Of 2,354 bales offered about 700 bales sold, of which only two lots were sound, good fair at £28 10s., Quilut at £31, the remainder damaged, first classes as follows: brown Zabu at £26 5s., fair to good at £26 15s. to £28 10s., sound brown to good bought in at £27 10s. to £30.

HIDES.—The quantity of East India in the hair brought forward at the periodical public sales was considerably in excess of recent supplies; but there was a fair attendance of the trade, and a steady demand was experienced for most descriptions. Singapore and Penang Ox and Cow realised an advance of fully ½d. per lb. China were in comparatively moderate supply, and a large proportion was again damaged by worm. "Heavy" (14 to 17 lb.) were difficult to sell at ½d. per lb. reduction, but other weights realised last sales' value, and occasionally a slight advance. Damaged were ½d. dearer. Singapore and Penang Buffalo were in moderate supply, and realised late rates. Of 31,687 China Ox and Cow offered 20,315 sold; Light, average 9½ to 11½ lb. 6d. to 7½d.; heavy, average 13½ to 17½ lb. 6d. to 8½d.; extra heavy, average 22½ to 27½ lb. 6½d. to 7½d.; kips, average 5½ to 7½ lb. 8d. to 8½d.; skins, average 1½ to 4½ lb. 4d. to 8½d.; thirds, average 4½ to 4½ lb. 5½d. Of Buffalo, 123 Batavia sold: Unshaved, 1st heavy, average 24 lb. 6½d. Of 4,954 Singapore and Penang 2,164 sold; Fair, 1st heavy, average 34½ lb. 5½d.; 2nd heavy, average 40 lb. 4½d.; fair ordinary, 1st heavy, average 35½ lb. 5½d.; light, average 13 to 19½ lb. 6d.; ordinary, best heavy, average 31½ to 33½ lb. 6d.; 2nd heavy, average 31 lb. 4½d.; light, average 13½ to 15½ lb. 6d. 832 China sold; Bruised, folded, 1st heavy, average 29½ lb. 4½d.; 2nd heavy, average 31½ lb. 4½d. per lb.

ORCHILLA.—415 pockets 25 ballots Ceylon sold at 52s. to 53s. 6d.

PEPPER.—Black: The moderate supply of 1,763 bags at auction went off slowly at steady rates for Singapore, but easier for Penang. Of 546 bags Singapore 520 bags sold at 3½d., fine clean at 3½d. to 3½d. Of 1,177 bags Penang 250 bags of old import sold at 3½d., the remainder bought in at 3½d. White: Supplies continue in excess of the demand, and at auction 1,049 bags were partly sold at a further decline of ½d. per lb.; of 941 bags Singapore about 500 bags sold, fair at 6d. to 6½d., good fair to good bold at 6½d. to 6½d., fine at 6½d. to 6½d., 108 bags Penang bought in at 6d., except a few bags which sold thereat.

PLUMBAGO.—At auction 101 barrels Ceylon were partly sold, middling dust at 8s. 9d. to 9s., being steady. A subsequent larger supply of 508 barrels met little demand, and barely 220 barrels found buyers, lump common dull at 12s. 6d., fine small bright 15s. to 15s. 6d.; chips,

dusty to medium 11s. to 11s. 9d., good and fine bright 12s. 6d. to 12s. 9d., dust 10s. 9d.

RICE.—An active demand has prevailed for floating cargoes, and a large amount of business has been effected at a further advance. Twenty-four cargoes have been sold, viz.:—The Carmelita Rocco, 800 tons Rangoon, May sailing, at 11s. 9d. open charter; the Angela P., 872 tons Necranis, April sailing, at 10s. 9d.; the Stonewall Jackson, 1,428 tons Japan, March sailing, at 12s. open charter; the Hero, 547 tons Rangoon, off coast, at 11s. 3d. for the Continent; the Kule, 1,051 tons Rangoon, off coast, at 11s. 3d.; the C. Boschetto, 969 tons Rangoon, April sailing, at 11s. 6d.; the Carmel, 1,110 tons Ngakyouck Rangoon, May sailing, at 11s. 3d.; the Daporta Padre, 907 tons Rangoon, June sailing, at 12s.; the Bacchus, 1,768 tons Basscin, April sailing, at 11s. 6d.; the Ronus, 1,229 tons Basscin, May sailing, at 11s. 9d.; the Tommaso, 1,605 tons Necranis, March sailing, at 10s. 6d.; the Massimo d'Azeglio, 881 tons Necranis, March sailing, at 10s. 9d.; the Runnymede, 893 tons Necranis, May sailing, at 11s.; One of Moulmein, June sailing, at 11s. 9d.; the Principe de Lucedio, 1,005 tons Rangoon, off coast, at 11s. 3d.; the Andrea Wilhelmia, 1,183 tons Rangoon, off coast, at 11s. 3d.; the Vesta, 969 tons Basscin, April sailing, at 11s. 3d.; the Dolbader Castle, 1,400 tons Basscin, off coast, at 11s. 3d.; the Toronto, 1,141 tons Basscin, late April sailing, at 11s. 6d.; the Flintshire, 1,825 tons Basscin, April, at 11s. 6d.; the Prospero Duke, 833 tons Necranis, March, at 10s. 10d.; the Joshua, 907 tons Necranis, May, at 10s. 10d.; the Eugen, 980 tons Necranis, April, at 11s.; and the Sven, 1,157 tons Necranis, May, at 11s. 1d. On the spot 10,000 bags Japan have been sold at 12s. 3d.

RATTANS.—At auction of 45 tons Penang, &c., only 8 tons damaged sold, 1st class at £25 to £25 10s.

SAGO.—At auction 911 bags small pearl were held firmly, and all bought in at 17s., heated 10s. to 16s. 6d.

SAGO FLOUR.—In auction 775 bags were bought in at 17s., chiefly repacked at 16s. Privately 600 bags have been sold at 15s. 9d. to 16s. cash.

SUGAR.—Desirable refining qualities have been in steady demand, and prices are well supported, but low brown and other descriptions are slow of sale at about the previous value. The following comprises the week's business in East Indian descriptions. On the 27th ult. 100 tons good brown China sold at 18s., and 2,000 bags good China at 20s. 6d. On the 28th in public sale 1,663 bags China were bought in, brown Swatow at 17s., good to fine clayed at 21s. 6d. to 25s. 6d. Privately 300 baskets grainy Java sold at 28s. 6d. On the 30th privately 800 baskets good Java sold at 28s. to 28s. 6d., and 900 bags Swatow China at 16s.

SPICES.—Cassia: 58 mats Japan bark sold at 18s. Cloves: 1 case Penang sold at 2s. 1d. Nutmegs: 20 cases Penang sold more readily at an advance of 4d. to 1d. per lb., bold, average 76 mats to the lb., at 3s. 10d., one lot 3s. 11d., medium 106's at 2s. 5d. Mace: 1 case Penang sold at 1s. 9d. to 2s. per lb.

STICKLAC.—34 cases Siam bought in at 52s. per cwt.; 100 cases good Siam offered subsequently were partly sold at 50s. to 50s. 6d.

SOL.—172 cases Japan bought in at 20s. to 25s. per case of 36 bottles.

TAPICCA.—410 bags Singapore went off slowly, and only about 70 bags sold, fair at 2½d., the remainder bought in at 2½d. Of 329 bags Alma Penang the sound was bought in at 3½d., but 90 bags damaged sold at 3d. for first-class. Pearl: 8 bags medium sold at 19s. 6d. Flour: 132 bags Penang bought in at 1½d. to 2d.

TOBACCO.—55 bales China sold at 6½d. to 7½d., 25 bales ditto (country damaged) 6½d. to 7d., 18 bales Japan 6½d. to 8½d., and 26 bales Japan (country damaged) 6½d. to 6d.

TIN.—The market has been devoid of animation, and sales have been very limited. The current quotations show no change, being for Straits on the spot £65, about £65 to £65 10s.; Banca £60 10s.; Biliton £66 per ton.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

There has been rather more activity in this market, some producers having agreed to concessions and accepted offers for a long time refused. The transactions have not been large, but, coupled with increased sales in Liverpool, sufficient to impart steadiness.

QUOTATIONS.

			s.	d.		s.	d.
Grey Shirtings	...	38½-39 in.	...	70s.	...	5 0½	to 7 3½
Do. do.	...	...	...	8½lbs.	...	6 1	to 8 4
Do. do.	...	44½ in.	...	70s.	...	6 0½	to 7 8½
Do. do.	...	...	...	8½lbs.	...	6 8½	to 8 5½
Do. do.	...	...	...	9½lbs.	...	7 8½	to 9 4½
Do. do.	...	60 in.	...	10½lbs.	...	9 4½	to 10 5½
Grey T-Cloths	...	32 in.	...	6½lbs.	...	4 2	to 4 11
Do. do.	...	...	...	7½lbs.	...	4 9	to 5 1-16
Do. do. (Mexicans)	...	...	...	7½lbs.	...	5 3	to 6 9-16
Do. do.	...	36 in.	...	8½lbs.	...	6 3	to 7 13-16
Madapolams	...	34 in.	...	2½lb. 8oz.	...	2 1	to 2 5 11-16
Grey Jacquets	...	39 in.	...	2½lb. 1oz.	...	2 6	to 2 7 17-32
Grey Drills	...	30 in.	...	14½lbs.	...	6 5½	to 10 9½
Grey Jeans	...	30 in.	...	8½lbs.	...	6 10½	to 8 7½
White Spot Shirtings	...	36 in.	...	...	...	9 7½	...
Brocade	...	36 in.	...	...	...	16 11½	...
Damasks	...	36 in.	...	...	...	0 9½	to 0 11
Water Twist (China quality)	...	16-34	...	...	...	0 10½	to 0 11½
Do. do. (Mock)	...	38-43	...	...	...	0 10½	to 0 11½

METALS.

IRON.—Welsh: Rails, £5 10s. to £5 15s.; Bars, £5 15s.; Staffordshire Best: Bars, £7 10s. to £8; Nail Rods, £7 5s. to £8; Hoops, £7 15s. to £9; Sheets, £9 to £11; Scotch Pig, No. 1, £2 15s. to £3 4s.; Swedes, Bars, Hammered, £11 to £12; Swedes, Steel in kegs, ½ and ¾ in., £16 10s.

YELLOW METAL.—Sheets, 4 by 4 ft., 7d.; Sheathing and Rods, 7d. per lb.

TIN.—English Refined, £72. Tin Plates: Charcoal IC, per box, 22s. 6d. to 24s.; Coke IC, 18s. to 22s.

LEAD.—WB, £21; do., other brands, £20 to £20 5s.; Spanish soft, ex ship, £19 15s.; Sheet, £21 to £21 5s.; Shot (kegs extra), £24 10s.; White do., £23.

SPELTEN.—Silesian, £19 to £19 10s.

QUICKSILVER.—In bottles of 75 lbs. each, £9.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	From.	At.
Aug. 8	Astoria	Potter	Basscin	Tevel
21	Holland	Vm Beest	Batavia	Flushing
22	Dohir	Nygard	Akyab	Antwerp
22	Coldingham	Bre	Basscin	Do.
22	Franch Scarcella	Scarcella	Do.	Texel
22	Madeleine	Dhru	Samarang	Do.
23	Europa	Vah Nonhaya	Java	Havre
24	Dolbader Castle	Stewart	Basscin	Falmouth
24	Amara (s.)	Stewart	Rangoon	London
24	Mencius (s.)	Stale	Shanghai	Do.
26	Favorin	Greenman	Do. Lo	Boston
26	Socotra	Savay	Rangoon	Brouwerhaven
27	Mary Ann	Vaerius	Do.	Antwerp
27	Omha	Thomson	Manila	Falmouth
27	Francesco T.	Tonelli	Basscin	Do.
27	Corintios	Jones	Rangoon	Queenstown
27	Sarah Nicholson	Selkirk	Manila	Liverpool
28	Viking (s.)	Castle	Fouchow	London
29	Eliza Shaw	Hall	Shanghai	Do.
29	Socloc	Dudley	Penang	Do.
29	Trento	Parrella	Rangoon	Plymouth
29	Sir Harry Parkes	Chapman	Taiwanfoo	New York

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	For.	From.
Janet Letterwe	Grey	Manila	Baltimore	
July 2	Northampton	Clair	Hong Kong	Do.
3	Trato	Hansen	Batavia	Do.
3	Christine	W. fant	Yokohama	Do.
3	Ensign	Nicoll	Batavia	Do.
Aug. 12	Admiral de Ruiter	Besseling	Satuntra	Newcastle
13	Flying Eagle	Cowell	Anjer	New York
13	Rosetta McNeil	Brown	Shanghai	San Francisco
13	The Frederick	Koop	Anjer	New York
16	Friedrich	Ullmerup	Penang	Boston
17	John Potts	McPherson	Hong Kong	New York
22	Utrecht	Zweed	Java	Middelburg
22	Hosapur	Shaw	China	Antwerp
23	Blanche	Barre	Batavia	Bordeaux
23	Becke Rickmers	Generich	Singapore	Cardiff
24	Carriek Castle	Uddell	Do. and Penang	Greenock
24	Undine	Jat	Do.	Hamburg
26	Tarrington (s.)	Blacklin	Java	Manila
26	Rutlandshire	Langbeor	Shanghai	London
26	Paul Rickmers	Jahrg	Singapore	Penarth
26	Melpomene	Molsen	Do.	Do.
27	Bonanza	Daly	Manila	Liverpool
27	Clarger	Hullett	Hong Kong	Do.
27	Petronella (s.)	—	Java	Newcastle
28	Glaucus (s.)	Jenkins	Penang, &c.	Liverpool
28	Glenerich	Mounsey	Singapore	Sunderland

See Shipping Postscript and Correspondents' Letters.

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.

Date.	Steamer.	From.	For.
Aug. 26	State of Louisiana	Amoy	New York
28	Egeria	Hamburg	China

SPOKEN.

BRAMHIN, Cardiff to Java, Aug. 11, 12 N., 27 W.
 SARAH AND EMMA, Rangoon to Falmouth, May 24, 5 N., 93 E.
 TORONTO, Basscin to Falmouth, May 26, 3 N., 94 E.
 KENNARD, Cardiff to Singapore, July 11, on the line.
 CLURNUM, Cardiff to Hong Kong, July 15, 12 S., 35 W.
 WARWICK, Cardiff to Singapore, July 13, 1 S., 31 W.
 LORD KINNAIRD, Cardiff to Singapore, July 10, on the line 32 W.
 EUGENE, Akyab to Falmouth, June 5, 37 days out.
 N.F.W.B. (Fr. barq.), Newcastle to Sourabaya, Aug. 1.
 R.P.J.L. (Amer. barq.), Japan to Falmouth, June 29, 33 S., 60 E.
 CHARLES DICKENS, Basscin to Falmouth, July 5, 35 S., 23 E.
 BELLE OF ARVON, Rangoon to Falmouth, July 9, 8 S., 14 W.

CASUALTIES.

LIVERPOOL.—Aug. 28, the Sarah Nicholson, arrived here from Manila, reports having passed through a large quantity of wreckage on May 20, in lat. 10 S., lon. 101 E.; and on June 17, during a heavy gale, a sea carried away part of her bulwarks and several articles from deck, sprung rudder stock, and split several sails.

HAVRE.—Aug. 28, a further survey has been held at Bordenaux on the Erasmus, from Rotterdam to Batavia, and it is understood that the vessel only requires bolting and caulking.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CADIZ.—Aug. 21, arrived, Yruac Bat (str.), Liverpool for Manila.
 GIBRALTAR.—Aug. 18-19, arrived and left, Tevot (str.), Amoy for New York. Passed, Aug. 25, Deucalion (str.), Liverpool for Shanghai; 27, Galley of Lorne (str.), Hankow for London.

NAPLES.—Aug. 23, arrived and left, Konig der Nederlanden (str.), Nieuwe Diop for Batavia; 26-27, Voorwarte (str.), Batavia for Nieuwe Diop.

MALTA.—Aug. 26-27, arrived and left, Hampton (str.), Batavia for Rotterdam. Passed, Aug. 28, Holland (str.), Batavia for Holland.

Benarty (str.), for Penang; Glenearn (str.), for Singapore, both from London.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—For Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Glenhulas, Gordon Castle, Glenlyon. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Fleurs Castle, State of Alabama. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Yokohama, and Hio: Parsee, Zanzibar, Bertha.

SAILING VESSELS.—For Shanghai: Agnes Muir. For Hong Kong: Johann Smidt, Harkaway. For Yokohama: Fair Leader, Devana. For Batavia, &c.: Antje. For Singapore: Speculant.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Priam (s.). For Hong Kong: Cashmere. For Manila: America (s.). For Singapore and Manila: Victoria (s.). For Basilan: Mary Ann Wilson. For Batavia, &c.: Alice Davies.

At GLASGOW.—For Manila: John C. Munro.

At GREENOCK.—For Singapore: Gesine Brown.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth. Rates for steamers and sailing ships on the berth continue depressed. The berth is abundantly supplied. Homeward chartering is quite at a standstill.

OVERLAND ROUTE
via SUEZ CANAL.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S STEAMERS sail from Southampton, via the Suez Canal, as follows:—

...	Tons	H.P.	...	...
*Kashgar	3,621	450	Sept. 6	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, Queensland.
Tehran	3,469	400	Sept. 13	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
*Poona	3,130	550	Sept. 20	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, and Australia.
Deccan	3,429	550	Sept. 27	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
*Cathay	2,982	450	Oct. 4	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, & Queensland.
Australia	3,663	600	Oct. 11	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
*Pekin	3,777	600	Oct. 18	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, and Australia.
Mirzapore	3,763	600	Oct. 25	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.

* Taking passengers for Bombay also by branch steamer from Suez.

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Amoy	...	HEBDE and Co.
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Shanghai	...	JAMES HENDERSON.
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Osaka and Hio	...	E. L. B. McMAHON.
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Reserve Fund, \$500,000.
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The Corporation grant Drafts, and negotiate or collect Bills at any of the Branches or Agencies; also receive Deposits for fixed periods, at rates varying with the period of deposit.

The Corporation issue Letters of Credit, negotiable in the principal cities of Europe, Asia, and America, for the use of travellers.

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They also undertake the Agency of constituents connected with the East, and receive for safe custody Indian and other Government Securities, drawing Interest and Dividends on the same as they fall due.

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Incorporated by Royal Charter, August 30, 1851.
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.
RESERVED FUNDS, £500,000.

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They undertake the agency of parties connected with India and the Colonies, the purchase and sale of British and Foreign Securities, the custody of the same, the receipt of Interest, Dividends, Pay, Pensions, &c., and the effecting of remittances between the above-named Dependencies.

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Threadneedle-street London, 1877.

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Branches in Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Shanghai, Hong Kong.

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Deposits received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—At 5 per cent. per annum, subject to twelve months' notice of withdrawal. For shorter periods deposits will be received on terms to be agreed upon. Bills issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection. Sales and purchases effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken. Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realised. Every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted.

J. THOMSON, Chairman.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th of March, 1848, and by Imperial Decrees of 9th July, 18th and 31st December, 1866.

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April, 1868.

Capital, fully paid up... £3,500,000
Reserved fund... £800,000

£4,000,000

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LONDON OFFICE.—144, LEADENHALL-STREET, E.C.

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Threadneedle-street 1877.

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THE ESTABLISHMENT of Mlle. DERICQUEHEM is situated at 10, Rue Demours near the Champs Elysees, and can be recommended by parent from India, China, and Japan. Terms, £60 to £100.

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ESTABLISHED 1859.

THE MISSIONARY SCHOOL BLACKHEATH.

THE foundation stone was laid in 1856

by the Earl of Shaftesbury. The building was intended to accommodate seventy-five pupils, and was opened in 1857. The cost was £7,000. The Institution became a decided success; the number of boys rapidly rose to seventy-five, and in addition to those there were in attendance as day pupils twenty of the sons of gentlemen of the neighbourhood, it being thought inadvisable that the missionaries' children should mix freely with boys born and brought up in England. For some years past there has been a growing difficulty in obtaining a sufficient income to keep the Institution in working order (probably in consequence of a very general impression that one or two of the Missionary Societies supported the School), so that it has been found needful to reduce the number of pupils to fifty. A meeting of subscribers was lately called to consider the expediency of closing the School. The result, however, was a vigorous effort to raise the necessary funds to carry it on efficiently. The appeal was warmly responded to, and £1,000 was obtained. The debt has been paid off, some necessary repairs effected, and the hope is that the Home and School, so valued by our noble band of missionaries, will be raised to a state of efficiency equal to that of its best days.

The Committee is happy to have as the present Head Master the Rev. Edward Waite, M.A., a gentleman of high literary qualifications, while Mrs. Waite is a true mother to the boys. There is an efficient staff of assistants. Mr. Waite, and every confidence is felt that such an education is being given as will afford entire satisfaction both to the parents and the subscribers. The Institution is wholly self-sustaining in its character. The total number of boys received since 1853 is 307. Of these 176 were the sons of missionaries of the London Missionary Society, Baptist, 75; Presbyterian, 23; Wesleyan, Episcopalian, and others, 23.

The School is not intended for merely secular instruction; the spiritual interests of the boys are carefully attended to; they are diligently instructed in the truths of Holy Scripture, their conduct constantly watched over, and the whole of their school life pervaded by Christian influence. The Committee are aware that the character of education in general has been much improved in recent years, and being anxious not to fall behind any similar institution, have tested the progress of the boys periodically by Cambridge University Examiners and otherwise, with very satisfactory results. They desire to stimulate the diligence of the boys by offering for competition at least one scholarship—or by what shall be equivalent to a scholarship. Some of the lads show excellent capacities, which would justify the highest opportunities of culture.

The terms on which pupils were originally received were £15 per annum. The charge is now £18, which, considering the increased cost of provisions, &c., is barely equal to the £15 of former times.

The Committee respectfully and urgently solicit the annual assistance of all friends who are able to help the Institution by their contributions. They cordially thank the liberal contributors to the Special Fund above referred to, and beg again to remind them and other friends of the School that it is entirely dependent upon the payments of the parents, and upon voluntary subscriptions, there being no endowment of any kind, or any other source of income, with the exception of an Annual Donation from the executors of a deceased friend to which, however, there is no legal claim.

Subscriptions received by Dr. Mallens, London Missionary Society; Rev. Joseph Beazley, 13, Paragon, Blackheath; A. H. Bateman, Esq., Devonshire House, Blackheath, S.E.; or by the Agents of this Paper at the ports of the Far East.

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A Weekly Review of Literature, Science, and Art,

Containing Signed Reviews, Correspondence, Notices of Pictures, Art Sales, the Stage, Music, &c., &c.

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E. M. SMITH, Manager.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

NO. 72.

CHINA SEA.

FOOCHOW DISTRICT.

PIHQUAU HARBOUR ROCK.

Notice is hereby given, that Captain Williams, of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's steamer the *Chefoo*, observed on the 24th May last a rock on which a heavy sea at $\frac{3}{4}$ flood was breaking in mid-channel at the entrance to Pihquau Harbour. The islet off the South end of Chinquan Island bore from the rock W. by N.; and Pingfoong Rock Point, to the West of Pingfoong Island, bore N. by E. magnetic. This information has been received from Mr. W. Handyside Tapp, H.B.M.'s Registrar of Shipping.

By order of the Inspector-General of Customs,

(Signed) D. M. HENDERSON,

Engineer-in-Chief.

Imperial Maritime Customs,

Engineer's Office,

Shanghai, 25th June, 1877.



FOR Tanjong Pagar, SINGAPORE.—The following VESSELS are now on the berth in LONDON.

	Tons.	Brokers.	To Sail.
Fleets Castle, s.s. ...	2,471	Thos. Skinner & Co.	Sept. 6
Parace, s.s. ...	1,571	Norris & Joyner.	Sept. 6
Speenlant, s.s. ...	638	Wright Bros. & Co.	Sept. 6
Zanzibar, s.s. ...	2,306	Gellatly, Hankey & Co.	Sept. 8
Glenljon, s.s. ...	2,119	Macgregor, Gow & Co.	Sept. 13
State of Alabama, s.s. ...	2,313	Macgregor, Gow & Co.	Sept. —
Gordon Castle, s.s. ...	—	Thos. Skinner & Co.	Sept. —
LIVERPOOL.			
Prism, s.s. ...	—	Alfred Holt	Sept. 7
Donned, s.s. ...	—	" "	Sept. 20
Sarperion, s.s. ...	—	" "	Sept. 28

Scale of wharf and dock charges may be had on application to the Company's London Agents, Messrs. MACTAGGART, TIDMAN, and Co., 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.



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PRINSES AMALIA, 3,500 tons, Sept. 4.
MADURA, 2,500 tons, Sept. 18.
(Not calling at Naples).

PRINS VAN ORANGE, 3,000 tons, Sept. 25.
Fares:—First Class, £29; Second Class, £24.

For Freight and Passage apply to J. RANKINE and Son, Glasgow, or to the General Agents of the Company, KELSER, WALLIS, and POSTLETHWAITE, 16 and 17, King William-street, London, E.C.; 73, Piccadilly, Manchester, and at Southampton.



GREEN LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.—INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.—The undermentioned powerful Clyde-built BOATS, specially adapted for the India, China, and Japan trade, are intended to be despatched on the advertised dates for SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, taking goods at through rates for SAIGON, YOKOHAMA, KAGASAKI, and HIOGO:—

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Horse-power.	Date of Sailing.
Glenlyon ...	100 A1	2,119	275	Sept. 13
Glenlyrie ...	100 A1	1,676	200	To follow
State of Alabama ...	100 A1	2,313	330	To follow
Glenalloch ...	100 A1	2,136	275	To follow
Glenorchy ...	100 A1	2,788	460	To follow
Glenruy ...	100 A1	2,121	230	To follow
State of Louisiana ...	100 A1	1,869	240	To follow
Glencairn ...	100 A1	2,800	530	To follow
Glenartney ...	100 A1	2,166	330	To follow
Glenearn ...	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow
Glenfulas ...	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow

For terms of Freight and Passage apply to McQueen, Gow and Co., No. 1, East India-avenue, London, E.C.



STEAM TO CHINA AND JAPAN, via SUZUKI CANAL.—The following high-classed Steam Ships will be despatched as under:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Deck.	Last ship-ping day.
Peng, Sing, Yokohama, and Hioho.	Parace, s.s.*	18 yrs.	Liv. Bk. S.W.I.D.	Sept. 4
Do. do.	Malabar, s.s.*	100 A1	S.W.I.D.	To follow

* With liberty to call at Hong Kong.

The above magnificent steamers have elegant and spacious accommodation, replete with every comfort, for first-class passengers.

For Freight or Passage apply to NORRIS and JOYNER, 126, Bishopsgate street Within, E.C. (corner of Cornhill).



BLUE DIAMOND LINE.—The following high-classed Vessels will be despatched as under:—

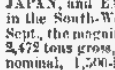
Destination.	Vessel.	Class.	Tons.	Date.	From.
Shanghai	Rutlandshire	A1	1057	Sailed.	London
Shanghai	Abbey Town	A1	799	To follow	London
Shanghai	Heda	A1	867	With des.	Antwerp
Port Land, Or., and Honolulu	Hertfordshire	A1	838	Sailed.	Liverpool
Do. do.	Val of Auld	A1	697	To follow	Liverpool

For Freight, &c., apply in Answer to JOHN P. HAZ and Co., in Liverpool to JOHN HAY and Co., 28, Brunswick-street; in London to JOHN HAY and Co., 11, Leadenhall-street, E.C.



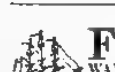
CASTLE LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.—For PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, from London, via SUEZ CANAL, taking goods at through rates for JAVA, JAPAN, and EASTERN AUSTRALIAN PORTS.—Now in the South-West India Docks, last shipping day 6th Sept., the magnificent Clyde-built s.s. FLEURS CASTLE, 2,472 tons gross, 1,823 tons net register, 300-horse power nominal, 1,500-horse power effective. This splendid steamer, built by Messrs. J. and G. Thompson, Glasgow, has superior accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

Apply to THOMAS SKINNER and Co., 5, East India-avenue, London, E.C.



With despatch.
FOR HONG KONG.—The well-known clipper ship, HARKA-WAY, A1 16 years (owned by the Merchant Shipping Company, Limited), 773 tons register, SAMUEL PETTS, commander; South-West India Docks.

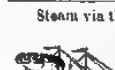
For Freight apply to SHAW, WILLIAMS, and Co., 9, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.



Steam via the Suez Canal.—Last shipping day, 10th September.

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, YOKOHAMA, and HIOGO.—The splendid full-powered screw steamer, BERTHA, 100 A1, 1,421 tons register, 250-horse power nominal, S. WINDHAM, commander; South-West India Docks. This fine steamer has elegant accommodation for passengers, including cabin fittings, bedding, and linen.

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Steam via the Suez Canal.—To sail Sept. 3.

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, YOKOHAMA, and HIOGO.—The splendid new screw steamer ship, ZANZIBAR, 100 A1, 1,650 tons register, 2,300 tons gross power, 190-horse power nominal, 1,000-horse power effective; loading in the Victoria Docks. This fine steamer has just been built especially for the Eastern trade.

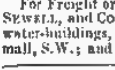
For Freight or Passage apply to GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and Co., 1, Fenchurch-street, Liverpool; Bridge-water-buildings, Albert-square, Manchester; 51, Pall-mall, S.W.; and 109, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.



With quick despatch.

FOR HONG KONG, direct.—The fine Cumberland-built ship, LODORE, A1 15 years, 869 tons register, EDMUND JONES, commander; South-West India Docks.

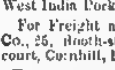
For Freight and Passage apply to ROBERTSON and Co., 25, South-street, Manchester; and 5, Newman's-court, Cornhill, London, E.C.



With quick despatch.

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Printed for the Proprietors by WOODFALL and KINNEB, 10, Bedford-lane, Strand, W.C., and published by JAMES WEST, at the Office of the "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH," 79, Gracechurch-street, E.C., in the parish of All Hallows, in the City of London.—Monday, Sept. 3, 1877.

SIR THOMAS WADE'S MEMORANDUM.

In continuation of the extracts given last week from the recent Blue-book on the Chefoo Convention we subjoin the more important portions of Sir Thomas Wade's Memorandum. The receipt of the news of the murder of Mr. Margary and the steps then taken are thus detailed:—

On the 11th March, 1875, a telegram from the Viceroy of India, dated 2nd March, reached Peking, informing me that, on the 22nd February, the Mission commanded by Colonel Browne, which Mr. Margary had been appointed to accompany into China, had been driven back by the advanced guard of a force 3,000 strong, which had been moved from Momein to annihilate the Mission by order of the Momein authorities. "Of this," added the telegram, "there is no doubt." Mr. Margary had been killed, whether in the collision or not, was not as yet clear. The attacking party was stated to have been commanded by a nephew of Li Sieh-tai.

The facts, as thus telegraphed, being brought to the notice of the Prince of Kung, a short correspondence ensued, in which, on the Chinese side, promise was given that the Yun Nan Government should be called on for a report, and a recriminatory allusion was made to the recent acquittal of a British subject who had been tried for homicide. It was not until the 19th March, seven days after my first communication, that certain of the Ministers of the Tsung-li Yamen came to the Legation to inform me that the Prince had it in contemplation next day to lay the matter before the Throne.

I reminded the Ministers present of what had passed between me and them after the Emperor's death, and I demanded,

1st. That a special mission should be despatched to Momein to inquire into the circumstances of the outrage reported; the investigation to be conducted in the presence of British officers, to whom special passports must be issued.

2nd. That passports should be given me for a second mission into Yun Nan, should the Government of India see fit to send one.

3rd. That the sum of 150,000 taels should be placed in my hands, to be applied as the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and the Secretary of State for India should decide.

4th. That steps should be at once taken to give effect to the Treaty provisions affecting diplomatic intercourse.

5th. That steps should at once be taken to relieve British trade from taxation in excess of Treaty provisions.

6th. That all money-claims arising out of the action of Chinese officials should at once be satisfied.

As to the inquiry I demanded, the practice of Chinese Courts, and all other circumstances considered, I scarcely ventured to hope for a result that would content me. It was at the same time clear that, without inquiry, no further action in the case would be possible, and it became me to do my best to prevent such a miscarriage of justice as had heretofore characterised the so-called judicial proceedings instituted where foreigners had been the victims of treachery or violence in China. Outrages, imperfectly accounted for or punished, had been sufficiently frequent since 1860 to justify precautions of the kind. The story of the Tien-tain massacre, the last and gravest on the list of these atrocities, was scarce five years old. It would be hard to say, in that instance, how little of the evidence was deserving of credence, or how few of the prisoners punished were the really guilty. The magistrates who, if they did not actively promote, beyond doubt by their culpable inaction encouraged, the massacre, were transported, but on separate grounds, and not for their share in the offence as I have here stated it. I considered it indispensable, therefore, that officers of Her Majesty's Government should be present at the trial to hear and see for themselves.

For the rest, the demands relating to diplomatic privileges and trade were put forward not only because I had earlier signified my intention of referring to them, but for the reason, throughout my correspondence so often repeated, that the Yun Nan outrage, I was persuaded, was but the natural offspring of the exclusivist policy of China, our surest guarantee against the consequences of which is expansion of intercourse to the extent that under treaty it is reasonable for us to require. The settlement of claims arising out of official acts, mainly the undue detention of imports or produce, need hardly have been separated from the general question of trade.

The lengthened negotiations which succeeded this are then set forth. Sir Thomas says:—

At Tien-tain the Grand Secretary, Li Hung-chang, and the ex-Governor, Ting Jih-chang, since named Governor of Fuh Kien, were empowered by Decree to treat with me. They urged me strongly to return to Peking, and to allow Mr. Grosvenor to proceed to Yun Nan. I declined, unless I should receive guarantees that Her Majesty's Government was not about to be trifled with, and being called on to name my guarantees, I fell back pretty nearly upon my original programme of the month of March. The reply to my first report home of the demands then made having instructed me that Her Majesty's Government would defer raising the question of indemnity until the result of the inquiry should be known, I made no mention of indemnity; but I demanded, if Mr. Grosvenor was to be sent—

1. That a safe passage as far as the frontier, or across it, should be promised for my secretary (Mr. Grosvenor) and a new Indian mission.

2. The immediate despatch of a Chinese envoy to England with a letter declaring the Emperor's regret for what had occurred.

3. The immediate issue of an Imperial Decree, in which Ts'ên Yü-ying, the Acting Governor-General of Yun Nan, and Kuei Chou, should be censured from the Throne for delay in reporting progress.

4. The publication in the *Peking Gazette* of the Decree last-mentioned, as also of the Decree appointing the mission to England.

5. That intercourse between the Government and foreign representatives should be immediately placed upon a better footing.

6. That the irregular taxation of our general trade should at once be rectified.

7. That regulation of trade across the Yun Nan frontier should be

considered by any officer whom the Government of India might appoint as head of a new mission, and a Chinese official.

These propositions being referred to Peking, the Prince of Kung wrote to promise me an escort across the frontier of Yun Nan for a new Indian mission. A decree was obtained naming two civilians Envoys to England; also a decree censuring the Acting Governor-General Ts'ên for his dilatoriness. Copies of these were forwarded to me, but their publication in the *Gazette*, though guaranteed by the Grand Secretary Li, was at once declared impossible by the Tsung-li Yamen. The decree naming the Envoys was subsequently published, but the words representing "British Government" were so placed in the text as to oblige me to object to the discourtesy. I could not get a published decree corrected, and I could only insist upon it that the Envoys, whom there suddenly appeared an extraordinary desire to hurry off, must not be for the present sent on their way. With a mission in England, and Mr. Grosvenor in Yun Nan, it was possibly assumed that pressure, moral or material, would be much restricted.

I had made a very great point of the publication of the papers in question, both on the general ground that, if properly framed, these decrees constitute the most informing affirmations that can be desired of the relations of outer nations with the Chinese Empire, and for the particular reason that, in the decree of censure at all events, the people of China would see some evidence of the indisposition of the Government to identify itself with the perpetration of the Yun Nan atrocity.

The memorandum then goes on to set forth the nature of the negotiations which culminated in the appointment of the mission of Mr. Grosvenor to Yunnan, and the issue of the proclamation by the Chinese Government, much opposition having been offered by the Grand Secretary, Wensiang, whose irritability is described as having gone beyond all bounds. The shuffling and prevarication which were then resorted to by the officials, and are familiar from despatches which have been already published, are described at length:—

On the 26th May the Grand Secretary Wensiang died. I had already on the afternoon of the same day taken leave of the Prince of Kung at the Yamen, and I had declined a visit from the Ministers on the 30th, when I was led to suppose that the Prince of Kung had a personal explanation to make, and it was arranged that his Imperial Highness should call at the Legation on the 31st. In the forenoon of that day, however, I received fresh information regarding the complicity of the Sub-Prefect Wu; information that I could not make public, without compromising the person from whom it came, but which justified me, in my judgment, in imputing to the Sub-Prefect the immediate instigation to hostility which it had been attempted to fasten upon others; and feeling certain that, as I have just said, the Sub-Prefect would not have ventured to take the part I had reason to believe he had taken, without authorisation, I demanded the citation to Peking not only of the Sub-Prefect, but of his chief, Ts'ên Yu-ying, as well also of the Brigadier Chiang, of Li Chên-kuo, and of the thirty-three notables who had signed the letter earlier mentioned as addressed to Li Chên-kuo.

Ts'ên Yu-ying was at this time no longer acting as Governor-General. The death of a parent necessitates the retirement from office of a Chinese official, and a decree of April 21 had relieved Ts'ên Yu-ying from his acting charge in order that he might mourn the death of his stepmother. Various memorials presented by him were published at the same time setting forth the services he had rendered during the Mohammedan insurrection, and the consequent tranquillisation of the province. His withdrawal at this crisis was differently explained by the vulgar.

It was suggested by some that the Chinese Government, foreseeing that some charge in connection with our grief would be pressed against him which might involve his degradation, had allowed him a way of escape from this disgrace. Once in retirement, a decree retrospectively censuring his conduct might be issued, which would not to the same extent humiliate the Government nor compromise the future career of the individual.

Another explanation was this; that he stood in danger of impeachment for his cruelty. Excessive severity in dealing with rebels is readily excused in China. When Yeh, in 1855-56, beheaded 70,000 persons at Canton (many of them brought in from the country by their own kinsfolk), the decapitation of 500 prisoners a-day seemed to shock no one. But it was not only that Ts'ên had put to death his thousands of rebels; he was accused of having broken faith with rebels to whom their lives had been promised, and to have massacred the innocent and the guilty alike. I had had some time in my hands a memorial, of which I cannot doubt the genuineness, in which a high officer of Yun Nan had denounced him for various acts of misconduct, those just referred to among the rest. The Acting Governor-General was stated to have taken steps to prevent the transmission of this paper to Peking, and that it was not laid before the Throne is nearly certain; although men high in office had, I know, cognisance of the memorial. Offences so grave as those charged in it, once the Regents were publicly apprised of them, could not have been altogether condoned. But it would have been very unpleasant to the Court to be obliged on any ground to punish a man who had trampled out a rebellion so serious as the Mohammedan movement in Yun Nan.

My own impression is that both issues, his barbarous conduct towards his own people, and his "mismanagement" of our affair, had their weight with the Central Government, when his retirement was permitted or directed. Whatever its occasion, the fact that he was now in retirement was the first reason alleged for his non-production when I demanded it. The removal to Peking of proceedings which, the Yamen argued, were closed in Yun Nan, was resisted on other grounds with greater show of reason; but the manifest alarm my new proposal created was suspicious. Not less so the spontaneous invitation to me at once to reopen negotiations on the questions, eminently the commercial question, satisfactory arrangement of which had so recently appeared impossible.

I did not then and there accept this invitation, but the conference being renewed next day, I eventually consented to hand to the Ministers of the Yamen a paper of propositions which, had I found the Yamen to my mind more reasonable, I had been earlier prepared to bring forward. These were debated during the fortnight ending 14th June, when I abruptly closed the discussion and quitted Peking.

It has been not unnaturally objected that it should never have been recommended; that if I held in my hands proofs of the complicity of the Sub-Prefect Wu, I should have put all aside save the prosecution of Wu and those above him. But the dilemma of the preceding September had nearly reproduced itself. As an example, the arrest and trial of these persons would have been excellent; but months must elapse before they could arrive, if their arrest were conceded, in Peking; and there was plausible ground for refusing their arrest upon a charge which, from the nature of my information, I could not as yet make more precise. I could not, in fact, bring forward my evidence until the parties I named were in Peking, and it by no means followed that I could then make sure of a conviction. Still, with the whole story that I had to tell before me, my demand was in itself just, and, should reference to Her Majesty's Government eventually have to be made, far too valuable to be lightly relinquished.

On the other hand, looking forward, I did not regard the alternative measure to which I was about to have recourse as an indifferent means to the great end of which I may say that I had never lost sight, the future security of relations assured us by the removal of causes of quarrel, and by extension of intercourse wherever it may be safely maintained.

On the 2nd June I communicated to the Ministers of the Yamen eight propositions.

Sir Thomas Wade describes the further course of the negotiations as follows:—

For the rest, I received such assurances in writing as led me to believe a settlement at last at hand, and I sent Mr. Mayers to the Yamen to inspect the draft of the memorial and to make other necessary arrangements. The memorial, which stood first in order as in importance, proved to be a widely different document from what I had contemplated. The circular which was to have been addressed to the Legations was so modified that, while indeed it might be declared to comprehend much more than I stipulated, its scope might, on the other hand, be narrowed so as to make it of no effect whatever. Lastly, the indemnity about which I had supposed all controversy was at rest was once more limited to the minimum earlier conceded. The right of Her Majesty's Government to a voice in the matter was ignored. I might refer it to the Government, but the Government's decision was to regard me alone.

Mr. Mayers brought me back the text of the draft memorial. He was shortly followed by an ambiguous note on the subject of the indemnity; and I now found myself in a position which, had the recent negotiations been preceded by none, or by negotiations of a shorter duration, might have greatly embarrassed me. For the text of the memorial might, of course, have been reconsidered. The alteration of the circular I had required, regarding trade to the Legations, was not the Yamen's own, but had been suggested (I do not doubt with the best intentions) by Mr. Hart. Had this, therefore, stood alone on my list of complaints, I should certainly have invited reconsideration of it. Lastly, although in the matter of indemnity the Yamen had receded from the understanding, as I viewed it, twice, if not thrice, accepted by it, that the amount should be fixed at Tls. 200,000 I was still prepared, and should have preferred, to submit the question of indemnity, any or none, much or little, to Her Majesty's Government. I did not reopen the discussion of any one of these questions. I simply requested that my list of propositions might be returned to me, and I abruptly left Peking.

The Tsung-li Yamen made haste to declare that I had misunderstood the intentions of the Ministers concerned upon the last occasion. Had I but waited, it was presently urged upon me, further negotiation might have smoothed all difficulties. Further negotiation, I would allow, was possible as often as I might choose to return to it; but I was not, in my judgment, at liberty, independently of no little antecedent acquaintance with the conduct of negotiations in China, to forget the experience I had acquired in the three periods of this last most painful history; in the spring of 1875, in the succeeding autumn, and now throughout the first six months of 1876. I had in the last fortnight again and again threatened either to remove the Legation or to recommend to Her Majesty's Government the extreme measure of coercion, unless I had secured to me a very moderate form of reparation for the past, and certain stated guarantees of a better order of relations for the time to come. I had been again and again obliged to withdraw from negotiation; my demand for the trial of the authorities, whose prosecution I had consented to waive if my conditions were satisfied, invariably producing a fresh overture, destined shortly to end in disappointment like the preceding. My only menace now was that if, pending the reference to Her Majesty's Government which I was on my way to Shanghai to make, the Chinese Government were to take action of any kind without first communicating with me, I should consider myself at liberty to take any step I might deem fit, without either consulting the Chinese Government. I have no reason to regret my decision to waste no more time in Peking.

I had some days earlier taken formal leave of the Prince of Kung and the Ministers of the Yamen. I now sent my cards with a verbal announcement of my intention to proceed to Shanghai. This was not believed, but as soon as it was ascertained that, on the morning of the 15th, I had really quitted Peking, a decree was sent to the Grand Secretary Li Hung-chang, then at Tientsin, instructing him to confer with me "on the Margary case." A copy was forwarded to me in a note from the Prince of Kung, which had reached Tientsin before me, and in which his Imperial Highness deplored the hastiness of my departure from Peking. The Grand Secretary invited me, under this decree, to reconsider with him the eight propositions in the form last submitted to the Yamen. This I declined to do. Those propositions,

as I had already written to the Yamen, were now to be regarded as *non-avenus*. Further I had to remind his Excellency that when, in the summer of 1875, he had received similar powers from the Throne, the validity of promises given to him had been disputed by the Yamen in Peking. I accordingly continued my journey to Shanghai.

To Shanghai I was presently followed by Mr. Hart, who had been sent by the Yamen, with a note from the Prince of Kung, to discuss the commercial question with me. I did not see my way to recommendation of such a discussion with Mr. Hart; but learning from his further account of what had passed after my departure that the Tsung-li Yamen would be prepared, if I would consent to meet a Special Commissioner, to move the Throne to appoint one, I authorised him to say that if the Grand Secretary Li Hung-chang were at Chefoo by the middle of August I would confer with him; upon what subjects I did not particularise. The Grand Secretary Li Hung-chang was appointed High Commissioner accordingly.

The final negotiations which culminated in the Chefoo Convention are thus set forth:—

Having promised to re-open negotiations, I first, on the 1st September, placed on record the conditions under which I had agreed to communicate my proposals to the Grand Secretary. They were to be discussed as a whole. If not acceded to, I was to telegraph to your Lordship, in whose hands all earlier correspondence would be by the end of the month. If agreed to, I would recommend that such agreement be regarded by Her Majesty's Government as having closed the Yun Nan case. The Prince of Kung would be expected to obtain a Decree confirming the arrangements undertaken by the Grand Secretary. If such Decree were not obtainable, our negotiations were to be counted as nothing. The draft of this note having been shown to the Grand Secretary, we began at last to treat upon the 4th September, and upon the 13th I signed the Agreement in three sections, forwarded on the following day to your Lordship.

In this, in an important particular, I went beyond the limits I had originally prescribed myself; for I undertook, if certain conditions were immediately satisfied, not only, as at first agreed, to recommend the closing of the case, but, on my own responsibility, to report it closed.

Within a few days of its signature the Chinese text of the agreement appeared without authority in the native newspapers at Shanghai. I had sent the English text to be printed there for communication to my foreign colleagues, and finding that, as was to be expected, translations from the Chinese newspapers were beginning to be circulated, I authorised the publication of a correct version of both texts of the agreement in our own local journals. This will explain the appearance of the instrument in public before it could have reached Her Majesty's Government.

On my return to Peking a few days later I found that the Tsung-li Yamen had already printed the Chinese text, and communicated it to the Legations.

The Agreement has naturally been the subject of much criticism, but I shall here notice but one of the observations that have reached me concerning it. It has been objected that the nature of the outrage to be atoned for considered, the satisfaction exacted should have been kept formally apart from the settlement of any other question, and especially from the question of trade; further, that no indemnity should have been accepted; or, if any, an indemnity of such magnitude as might have made it remembered as a deterrent penalty.

Looking to my instructions, I had not originally contemplated anything in the form of a convention. Had my negotiations been brought to a conclusion at Peking, the engagements entered into by the Chinese Government would have been conveyed to me in notes with no greater formality than such as belongs to ordinary correspondence, and reported home in the usual manner. The circumstances that obliged me to break off negotiations in June, and the Special Commission of the Grand Secretary, determined the course eventually adopted. Telegraphic communication with Europe was fitful and uncertain, whether by the submarine line south, or by that passing via Japan through Siberia, where it had been damaged by the floods. This was for something in my proceedings. Lastly, I was influenced by the reasons stated in my despatch giving cover to the agreement, already adverted to.

As to the inclusion in the Agreement of stipulations affecting diplomatic intercourse and trade, one purpose of the long *exposé* which fills the earlier pages of this Report has been to show that from the beginning I had fought for an improvement in our relations diplomatic and commercial, on three grounds; first, that we had, under both heads, matter of complaint; secondly, that, before the occurrence of the Yun Nan outrage I had given notice that I would formally call upon the Chinese Government to remove this; thirdly, that the Yun Nan atrocity was but a consequence of a policy of which the restrictions embarrassing foreign intercourse in trade, or otherwise, were both a cause and a symptom.

The question of indemnity, as shown above, I had not had it in view to revive further than as one upon which the right should be reserved to Her Majesty's Government to demand an indemnity, or to decline to demand any; the amount to be paid, if any, being of course to be decided by Her Majesty's Government. The Grand Secretary Li, pressing hard for a final settlement of all conditions, I agreed to name the sum before named in June to the Tsung-li Yamen, namely 200,000 taels, to be applied to the purposes stated in my first reference to the subject in March 1875.

It should be borne in mind that the demand had never been put forward as for an indemnity for the Yun Nan outrage, which, I contended, was an international offence; nor even for the terrible incident, the murder of Mr. Margary, which was the aggravation of that offence. At Peking for many months a persistent effort was made to ignore the international character of the crime. The case had been constantly described as a case of life for life, and I had as constantly protested against the inaccuracy of that description. Had I contemplated acceptance of an indemnity as in, so to speak, general satisfaction of

the international offence, I should have felt bound to propose something much more considerable; an indemnity of such magnitude as would have rendered either occupation of territory or other material guarantee unavoidable.

As it was, my demand was limited to what would cover—

(1.) Payment of £10,000 to the family of Mr. Margary, and of certain lesser amounts to the Chinese accompanying him, who were murdered with him. Some of these, as I have reported, have, by my authority, been receiving small allowances from Her Majesty's Consuls at Shanghai and Hankow.

(2.) Payment of the expenses occasioned, in particular to the Government of India, by the occurrences of February, 1875. In these I contemplated including the expenditure called for by Colonel Browne's mission; the losses of the gentlemen composing it, the very moderate estimate of which had been forwarded to me; the expense of Mr. Margary's mission across China in 1874-75, and of Mr. Grosvenor's mission in 1875-76; and the expense of maintaining one or more British officers in the interior, as stipulated (Agreement, Section I., iv.), for a term of five years, should Her Majesty's Government see fit to take advantage of the stipulation.

(3.) Satisfaction of various claims of British merchants arising out of the action of officers of the Chinese Government up to the commencement of the year 1876. The action referred to was, in general, wrongful seizure and detention of imports or produce the property of British merchants. There was one claim outstanding for payment on account of supplies provided to the Chinese Government towards the close of the rebellion. It was not large, but bore interest. I had estimated that these claims would amount in all to about Tls. 30,000; but it was not impossible that others might be presented the validity of which would be recognised. The whole indemnity having been paid, by my desire, into the Oriental Bank at Shanghai, I set apart 60,000 taels as a sum to be available for the liquidation of claims under the authority of the Legation. The remaining 150,000 taels were deposited with the bank, paying interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum.

The third of these items, satisfaction of claims, as I have elsewhere observed, belonged to our chapter of commercial griefs. It was placed where it stands as part of the question of indemnity; indemnity itself being connected with the Yun Nan outrage, only as a minimum of costs or damages adjudged on account of injury to persons or property.

The following explains the object of the suggested Missions from India and Thibet:—

I may say the same of the provision contained in the last clause of Article IV. The Mission sent by the Government of India into Yun Nan having been expelled, I thought it well that the right to replace that Mission should be recorded, if for no other purpose, in order that the concession of it might serve in some sort as an *amende* to the Government of India. Practically, I did not assume that if officers were stationed by the Legation in Yun Nan to observe the trade a Mission from India would be for the present regarded as necessary.

The provisions of the separate article, regarding a possible expedition into Thibet, belong to the same category. The dignity of the Government of India is recognised by it, and the Chinese Government is pledged, when called upon, to withdraw the restriction it has so long maintained upon the examination of a curious country, into which, for more reasons than one, it is our interest to penetrate. The Article could not be rung, symmetrically, with the rest of the conditions proper to settlement of the Yun Nan case; I therefore made it separate; but the engagement it records was none the less intended to be regarded as to a certain extent compensatory, so far as the hindrance offered to Colonel Browne's mission is concerned.

It will be observed that the Tsung-li Yamen, if the mission enter Thibet from the Chinese side, is to grant authority with "due regard to circumstances;" and that if it be sent from the side of India, the Chinese resident in Thibet is, also "with due regard to circumstances," to send officers to escort the mission.

These precautionary clauses may of course be read as weighting the engagement undertaken with an obstructive purpose. I did not overlook this, but I believe that I am correct in stating that a clause to the same effect has been introduced in passports granted to foreigners of other nationalities travelling into these or other districts of what is termed extra provincial China. I have also reason to think that, although the Grand Secretary did not employ the argument when discussing this provision with me, his anxiety to have it inserted was more or less due to an apprehension that in the far-off regions to be crossed evil might befall the travellers, for which the Chinese Government would be held responsible. I allude more particularly to the country of Tsing-hai or Koko Nor, should a journey by that route be attempted. I consented finally to the insertion of the words in question, but on condition that there should be added to my first proposition which regarded the Indian side only, the alternative of a Mission by way *Seu Chuan*.

From the subjoined it will be seen that Sir Thos. Wade holds himself responsible for the letter from the Emperor of China, as regards its form and substance:—

The despatch of a mission to England, with an Imperial letter expressing regret for what had happened in Yun Nan had long been agreed to. Rumours of a possible change in the *personnel* of the mission as at first composed induced me to require that I should be formally apprised of its constitution. I required also that the text of the Imperial letter should be communicated to me. This was done, and as certain modifications in the phraseology were adopted at my request, I must be regarded as responsible for the letter both in form and in substance.

The special distinction of the missive is at the same time not due to my negotiations. I mean the fact that it accredits a permanent mission from the Chinese Government to the Court of Her Majesty. The letter does not set forth that the mission is to be established in permanence. It is none the less true that it is so, and as the first letter of Credence issued by the Court of Peking to a Minister so conditioned it must be

held to mark an era of singular importance in the foreign relations of China.

The Audience question and other like matters are dealt with at some length, as under:—

I have not the slightest wish to see it precipitately asserted, and, as I have earlier stated, in the late discussions I never formulated anything upon the subject of an Audience. But I more than once allowed it to be understood that, whether as an *amende* for the past, or as a guarantee for the future, I should be prepared to regard the concession of an Audience as a most important measure of satisfaction. And I did this with a full knowledge of the objections that were sure to be raised against its concession; to wit, the tender age of the Emperor and the sex of the Regent; conditions, I admit, by no means to be lightly ignored. I knew, at the same time, that on neither ground were their Majesties respectively inaccessible to ministers of their own nation, when their attendance was required whether for purposes of business or ceremony; that those who had reports to submit to the Throne were heard by the Empresses Regent, but partially concealed by screens, and, on State occasions were received by the Emperor; his Majesty being seated in front of the screens, behind which the Regents were enthroned. The real difficulty, I could not but feel, was of a political character; I have so often adverted to it that I not here define it more precisely. Believing it to be what I believe it, I should certainly have welcomed its disappearance as an augury of the highest significance.

Yet, I repeat, I never made the Audience in any way a demand, and when in my agreement I employed the term "code of etiquette," as a term implying deliberate regulation of intercourse, nothing was farther from my intentions than inclusion in it of the Audience question. The most I should have advocated in relation to it would have been, I say, an intimation, either singly, or in concert with others, that audience of the Emperor of China is a privilege which, under Treaty, it is at any time open to the Government of any Treaty Power to claim. This, looking to the past, might not have been without its utility. For the present, I should be quite content to leave it unmentioned. When reporting the Audience of 1873, the minimum of concession, as I have elsewhere called it, I was unable to say more than that it was a first step in retreat from an untenable position. Without optimising, I imagine that I see signs of progress that, in a question of the kind, may justify our patience.

As to official intercourse in the capital, what was immediately in my mind was the imperfectness with which the Imperial Decree of Sept. 28, 1875, had been obeyed. (See Blue Book, China, No. 1, 1876, page 56.) That Decree, which, it must be remembered, was issued as one of the guarantees that I exacted before I would allow Mr. Grosvenor's Mission to proceed to Yun Nan, approved the recommendation of the Tsung-li Yamen that the interdiction on intercourse between the Legations and the Chiefs of State Departments should be withdrawn; and that the conditions of intercourse should be arranged between the Tsung-li Yamen and the high officers in question, "to the end that while, on the part of those to whom such intercourse was new, possible misgivings might be more or less prevented, those not yet in intercourse with the foreigner might be brought to understand the relations between him and the Chinese." These are nearly the words of the Yamen's Memorial, to which the Decree was a reply.

I have mentioned (page 123) how little had come of this Decree, and how circumstances had made that little even less. I have no desire to dwell further upon it. Mr. Fraser's despatch of the 10th January last (see page 93), which refers briefly to the event of last year, reports a step in advance that leads me to hope that in the question of intercourse in Peking we have at least the beginning of beginnings; in China, the difficulty of difficulties to be surmounted. And the reform is of the greater moment that it has been effected at head-quarters.

Another of my griefs was the language used either about us or to us in official papers; in public notices; in Memorials to the Throne, published in the *Peking Gazette*; it might be in Decrees acknowledging such memorials; in letters addressed to us, especially where the reports of Chinese to their superiors are quoted. This is an old sore and of serious import. In a country where so large a proportion of the population is educated, and educated in a literature in the phraseology of which respect of persons is made so easily apparent, the effect upon the mass of habitual depreciation of the foreigner and his authorities in official papers may be imagined. There had been no worse omen of the feeling of the Government than its indifference to remonstrance on this head. It was for this reason that, in 1872, having been assaulted in the streets of Peking, I substituted for all other reparation a Memorial from the Yamen, directing attention to the Treaties, in which the title of Her Majesty should be placed on a level with that of the Emperor of China. The Memorial was shown to me in draft; was presented to the Emperor and published; but faith was not observed in the printed copies of the *Gazette*.

I revive the incident only to contrast the course pursued in the instance cited, with what I am happy to believe the spontaneous action of the Chinese Government on a recent occasion. In a despatch also of the 10th January, Mr. Fraser reports publication in the *Peking Gazette* of a Memorial from the Governor of Shan Tung, in which alluding to a correspondence with the Acting Consul at Chefoo, the words "British Government" are honourably elevated to the head of the vertical column. It would be difficult in England to make it intelligible that our respect or disrespect for a foreign Power could be tested by the employment of a capital or a smaller letter at the commencement of the word Government. In China it is otherwise, and the proceeding Mr. Fraser reports is, in its recognition of the equality of nations by China, a valuable beginning of beginnings.

Another similar grief had been the refusal to admit foreign Consuls when calling on the high authorities of the provinces otherwise than as if they were the subordinates of those authorities. This was not a universal rule. I doubt that it was in these latter days adhered to any port but Foochow; it was there adhered to somewhat ostentatiously, and the inconvenience was marked. If a Consul could not be admitted into the Yamen of the Governor-General when he went to pay

his respects to him, otherwise than if he were his subordinate, he would naturally forego his visit of ceremony, and it would follow, independently of the general effect upon affairs of this state of relations, that if his affairs rendered personal appeal to that high officer necessary, he would find access to him difficult, or, if accepted under the above conditions, resultless. I am happy to learn that the invidious rule, for which it is true there was alleged to be ground in our own Treaty, has at last been rescinded at Foochow. The personal opposition of the late Governor-General was for something in this matter; but the change for the better is perhaps to be attributed as well, if not to injunctions received from the Central Government, at least to the example recently set by it.

I say that there had been alleged to be ground in our treaties for the line taken in their treatment of our Consuls by the high provincial authorities. It was decided by the treaty of 1858 that our Consuls and Vice-Consuls in charge should rank with Chinese Intendants of Circuit; Vice-Consuls and Interpreters taking rank with Prefects. In many instances the high authorities made no objection to reception of our Consular officers—not, of course, as equals, but still with the courtesy due to the official of a foreign Power, who, by the conditions of the case, is at the same time chief of his nation in the district of China in which he resides. In some they refused to admit them except by the gateways through which their own subordinates were admitted, rejoining to all remonstrances on the subject that they acted only in accordance with treaty. By parity of reasoning they should have exacted of the Consuls the obeisances and other forms of salutation due by their Chinese co-ordinates. This, I need hardly say, was never attempted. Within doors the Consular officer was treated as a guest; it was before the outside public that he was humiliated. My knowledge of the effects of petty slights of the kind upon the feeling of the multitude must be my justification for making so much of what elsewhere—in England at least—must appear so insignificant.

Sir Thomas Wade's memorandum concludes as follows:—

In my despatch of the 5th August, writing at a time that I conceived it not improbable that Her Majesty's Government might be obliged to go further, I mentioned that I had asked every one whose opinion on such a point was worth obtaining, what with the all but certainty that the conviction of the really guilty was beyond our reach, with the fullest certainty that what had happened was due to the exclusivist policy of China,—what might a minister exact that he could really point to as a proof that that exclusivist policy was put away?

While some, I admit, held fast to the advisability of insisting on the production of the Acting Governor-General Ts'ên Yü-ying, the majority were for the exaction of material innovations, the introduction of railways and telegraphs, the navigation of the inner waters, mining, &c. Near the end of my negotiations, it was suggested that I might engage the Government to establish a mint and a postal service. Of the two latter, I will say that I half regret the loss of the opportunity. Neither a mint nor a postal service, however, appeared to me to find a fit place in any of the three sections of my agreement, the connection of which together my report will have made plain.

As to the other propositions, they had always appeared to me even less approachable. I venture to think it probable than formal negotiations, at present, would retard rather than advance their adoption. They, in general, involve enterprises which, in my opinion, cannot be healthfully undertaken independently of the free action of the Government. Such enterprises cannot, it is true, be given effect to without foreign aid, if not foreign capital; but it is not desirable to force them upon the country. The chiefs of the administration are becoming slowly converted to the conviction that the appliances by which foreign nations sustain their strength are equally indispensable to China. They will be presently adopted, and whenever the moment for their adoption arrives, we shall hardly contribute less to their furtherance as auxiliaries than any other Power.

Annexed are the comments which have appeared in such of the daily papers as have noticed the subject. It is significant that *The Times* has, up to the present, preserved silence with regard to it. *The Daily Telegraph* writes as follows:—

The negotiations which Sir Thomas Wade conducted to a successful issue with rare patience, diplomatic tact, and firmness, had three objects in view. First, he demanded satisfaction for the Yunnan outrage. Then, adroitly making this a plea for opening up the whole question of our relations with China, he insisted that the time had come when certain pledges that had been given respecting the improvement of the conditions of diplomatic intercourse, and the reform of those fiscal irregularities that burdened our traders with intolerable taxation, ought to be loyally carried out by the Imperial Government. It was useless to offer an apology for the Margary murder alone. Sir Thomas firmly insisted that the outrage was to be regarded as merely one among the grievances the English had to complain of, and that our case must be considered as a whole or not at all. He knew the Chinese authorities felt bound to do something with respect to the Yunnan affair. By identifying our claims on that score with our complaints as to the imperfectness of diplomatic intercourse and the oppression of trade, Sir Thomas Wade forced the hand of the Celestial Government in regard to these questions also. It must be conceded that he was on the whole not badly dealt with by the Prince of Kung and the Chinese Foreign-office. There were fewer attempts at shuffling than might have been expected, and probably would have occurred, had a less able and experienced diplomatist represented our interests in China. There can be no doubt that the Chinese Government felt that the long period of disorder that had half ruined the Empire during the minority of the last Emperor must come to an end. Sir Thomas Wade artfully argued that one of its most unpleasant outgrowths—the bad treatment of foreign representatives, and the fiscal oppressions in trade—ought to be terminated with the anarchy to which, rather than to the fault of the Foreign-office, he was wont soothingly to attribute those evils. There was to be another long minority, argued Sir Thomas, during which China must not expect to be treated with that indulgence in regard to

non-fulfilment of pledges which was extended to her under the Rongy of 1861-75. Why not, then, he urged on the Prince of Kung, seize this golden opportunity of making a fresh start in foreign policy? His arguments prevailed, and, whilst it would be tedious to follow him step by step through every complex winding of the negotiations, we may say that, partly by persuasion, partly by threats, mainly by dogged pertinacity, imperturbable good temper, and the most unflinching courtesy, Sir Thomas Wade obtained from the Celestial authorities many valuable concessions. He wisely acted on the principle that, as it was hopeless to get Li-chen-Kwoh, who was responsible for Mr. Margary's murder, executed, that officer being simply indispensable to the cause of order in Yunnan, and as no direct evidence of his guilt was forthcoming, the proper course to take was to be magnanimous. He thus said that what was wanted was not so much vengeance which could not undo the past, but security that similar outrages should not be inflicted in future. In this way he induced the Chinese to send a commission of inquiry to investigate the Yunnan affair. After much difficulty he succeeded in procuring for his able and accomplished secretary, Mr. Grosvenor, and some other subordinate consular officers, permits to accompany the commission, and see that the investigation was not a sham. The blameable official was found guilty; but, in consideration of Sir Thomas's disclaiming any desire for mere revenge, the Emperor, with our Envoy's approval, remitted with a reprimand the punishment Li-chen-Kwoh had incurred. An ample pecuniary indemnity was levied for compensation to those who had suffered from the Yunnan outrage. The Emperor drew out a personal apology for its occurrence, to be presented to the Queen of England, expressing profound regret for what had happened, and explaining how orders had been promulgated throughout the Empire condemning the deed, and warning everybody to refrain from meddling with passport-bearing travellers in future.

Carping critics have said that this was not sufficient atonement for a murder which was an international crime. Had no more been got out of the Chinese Government, such objections would have had weight. But the enormous difficulty of directly proving the guilt of high officials who had been implicated in the Yunnan affair ought to be taken into account. The case might by trickery and perjury have been made to break down if Sir Thomas Wade had been exacting, and then we would have obtained no satisfaction at all except at the point of the bayonet. By being magnanimous and moderate we made the Chinese Government save us the trouble of leading a long and difficult proof by admitting at the outset what they had strenuously denied.—the fact, and the international character of the crime. This, demanding an atonement of an international character, naturally led to the opening up of questions which Sir Thomas Wade probably foresaw must result in the Emperor of China making such an apology as would by implication force the Chinese Government to regard the English Crown and its Envoys as standing on a footing of equality with the Dragon Throne and its haughty servants. Our Ambassador's policy of moderation emphasised the fact that, whilst we had no desire for extreme retribution, we did not intend to tolerate any longer the insolent bearing of Chinese exclusiveness. It kept glaringly to the front the fact that the Yunnan outrage was but the outward symptom of a deep-rooted evil, that is to say, the old policy of restricting foreign trade and intercourse. This, it was steadily urged, must be altered ere full atonement could be made in the sense of giving that "security for the future" which Sir Thomas agreed to substitute for the mere demand for vengeance. Thus we find that the Chinese Government were pushed by the gentlest but most irresistible pressure into assenting to the Chefoo Treaty, which, after defining the settlement of the Yunnan case, rearranged those conditions of diplomatic and commercial intercourse whose imperfections led to the Margary outrage.

The Pall Mall Gazette says:—

Having failed to obtain the punishment of the real authors of the Yunnan outrage, and Sir Thomas Wade having very properly refused to sanction the punishment of a few sham delinquents put forward in the traditional Chinese fashion as scapegoats, it remains only to consider the nature of the indirect reparation which has been in fact exacted from the Government of Peking. The terms of this reparation are contained in the Chefoo agreement formally executed by the British and Chinese Plenipotentiaries on the 13th of last September after a protracted and intricate negotiation, in which the Chinese Government seem to have resorted to every form of tergiversation and every expedient of delay. This agreement is divided into three sections. The first, which relates to the settlement of the Yunnan case, stipulates for the presentation to the Throne of a memorial expressing regret for the outrage, and cautioning subordinate officials to respect Government passports and treaty rights in future, which memorial, with the Imperial decree in reply to it, is to be embodied in a proclamation to be issued by the Provincial Government, and to be posted in different parts of the province under the supervision of officers to be sent by the British Minister.

Upon a review of the whole case, we think that Sir Thomas Wade may fairly congratulate himself on the result of his prolonged diplomatic labour. It is true, as we set out by remarking, that he has failed in what must be regarded as the principal aim of the negotiations; but it is only fair to consider the difficulties under which he worked and the risks which would have attended a more resolute course of action than that to which he ultimately resigned himself. It is possible that if at the outset of the negotiations, or so soon as it became evident that the Chinese Government were resorting to their usual tactics for evading redress, Sir Thomas Wade had made it clear to them that they had to choose between war and a compliance with our demands, and had withdrawn the Legation in the event of any further triding on the part of the Government, he might possibly have gained his point. But there would have been of course a risk of our having actually to proceed to the execution of the threat, and on the whole we are glad that risk was not incurred. It would have been a serious matter for the country to have had a Chinese war on its hands during the crisis through which we have been passing, and from which we have by no means yet emerged.